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THE WESTERN GRANGERS.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

ORIGIN OF THE STATE MOVEMENT—THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION REVIEWED—RAILROAD MONOPOLY DRIVING AWAY CAPITAL.

From a Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Aug. 25, 1873.

The farmers' movement had its origin several years ago, in this State, and in fact throughout the North-west, in a demand for a reduction of the cost of transporting the products of the country to the markets of the world. The whole West and North-west being as yet almost entirely an agricultural and pastoral region, and supplying millions of artisans and non-producers, both in America and in Europe, with food, the question of reaching the markets of the world with our products—corn, wheat, cattle, sheep, hogs, and in fact everything which is necessary to the maintenance of life—is the one great question upon which our prosperity depends. If we must pay to transportation companies more than a fair price for carrying our products to the sea-board, where they will be open to the purchasers of the world at large; if we are compelled to pay such a price for this transportation as will give to the carriers more than a just and reasonable profit upon their investment, in that far we suffer unjustly, and the carriers reap profits in excess of a fair and equitable distribution of the profits of trade and of labor. Upon this the whole proposition hinges. It is claimed by producers, and the claim is so clear that it cannot be gainsayed, that the railroad lines running east and west, and in fact all railroads, charge a greater sum for carrying than will afford them a fair income upon their capital, and in many instances rates are charged which are really a burden upon the people. This is especially the case where there are no competing lines of road, or where lines that ought to create competition are under the control of the same company, or, what amounts to the same thing, they combine together to keep prices up. No farmer will ever object to paying a part of his products to the corporation or individual who will take it to market, so that labor may be fairly paid for; but when it comes to paying two or three bushels of corn for transporting one bushel to New-York it looks like "paying too much for the whistle." Either the producer gets too little or the carrier too much. For instance, last Fall corn could be bought in Illinois by millions of bushels (and our corn crop amounted to between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 bushels) at from sixteen to twenty cents per bushel, delivered at the railroad. At the same time the railroad companies charged and received from forty-two to sixty cents per bushel for carrying that corn to New-York. This looks very much like more than a fair remuneration to the railroads. Similar rates are also charged for carrying live stock.

For many years past, nearly all the Western States have invited and even begged capitalists to come among us and build railroads to carry our products to market; and in nearly every locality in the West—certainly in Illinois—donations of money have been voted to every railroad that has been built, and many districts have almost become bankrupt by these donations. It is within bounds to say that the total amount of local aid voted to railroads in this State will foot up $30,000,000. Charters were granted to these corporations, giving them all the privileges which they asked for, and, if it is possible to do so, placing them entirely out of the reach of the State control. Under the law, as laid down in the Dartmouth College decision, they are absolutely independent of the State, and may fix their rates as high as their greed may demand, or the lack of competition enable them. In very many cases, and, in fact, almost universally, the companies have used the powers conferred upon them without charity and without justice. Our people have voted them millions of money in the hope of being benefited thereby, but find that it is too often the case that their beneficiaries turn the cold shoulder upon their benefactors, and extort the last cent from them that their patience will endure. It is this combination of evils—greed and ingratitude—of which the people complain and from which they want to be protected. For this purpose the farmers of the West have begun to organize themselves into a party; but whether such an organization can possibly result in any good is a question which they ought to consider very carefully, that they may not be led into serious errors. The movement has undoubtedly been hastened by the immense crops of grain which have been produced throughout the West during the last few years, and especially last year, when more cereals were garnered than there was a demand for, and consequently prices were less than remunerative. How far the immutable laws of trade—supply and demand—are responsible for the existing evils ought also to be taken into account.

The Legislature passed a law to regulate the rates of charges for the transportation of freight and passengers, and the Supreme Court decided it to be unconstitutional. Then another law was passed to the same effect, and from present indications it will be as far from effecting the desired result as the first one. A Board of Commissioners was provided for and appointed, whose duty it was made to prosecute railroad companies in case of extortionate charges for the transportation of freight and passengers, and to prepare schedules of reasonable maximum rates for such services for the government of railroads. Hundreds of complaints of extortionate charges have been furnished them, but they have so far failed to commence a single suit as prescribed by the law which created them. Their schedules of rates for transportation will probably be absolutely useless, as the Commissioners know nothing at all about railroad business, and in the preparation of the schedules they could only guess at reasonable maximum rates. It is not probable that any court will recognize these schedules as being valid or reasonable. All that has been accomplished by the establishment of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners is to furnish nice warm places for several gentlemen whose most arduous duty is to draw their pay. It has been very clearly demonstrated that nothing can be accomplished through a Board of Commissioners, and it is very certain that the Legislature will next session do away with that useless appendage of the State Government.

These laws failing to bring about the desired result, it is now sought by some to organize a party in the interest of the producers. Just what that party is to accomplish, and how, are questions which have not been definitely answered. The matter of freight charges is purely a question of law involving the respective rights of the shipper and the common carrier, and belongs exclusively to the courts. It is not a question of party or politics, and it may seem strange that any set of men should undertake to organize a party upon such a basis. But then it is not so strange after all. There are so many hungry aspirants for place who have been kept out in the cold for many years, that they are eager to catch at any straw that may float in their way. A careful survey of the whole field will reveal many gentlemen taking prominent parts in the movement who never were very extensive farmers, politicians, or anything else in particular—but they always thought they ought to be. A few such men will succeed in foisting themselves upon the people in some localities, and when they get snugly into office they will be as indifferent as possible about the farmers' movement. The Democracy hereabouts have been under a cloud for many years, so they are taking up the cry of "farmers' rights," especially in counties that are largely Republican, hoping by this means to reap some of the spoils of office. But in Democratic counties that party very coolly ignores the farmers and nominates straight party tickets. This game of the Democracy is so apparent that, as a general rule, it fails of success. The great mass of the Republican Party of Illinois are satisfied that all that can be done for the interests of the whole people, and every industrial interest, will be accomplished by that party in due time; that in the future, as in the past, its only aim will be to secure justice to all.

Great inconvenience has resulted to all classes of business men by the new freight regulations adopted by the railroads in the State since the 1st of July, when the new law went into force. No through rates are made, as formerly, for the transportation of freight to the Eastern markets, but everything is carried at the new local rates to the State line, where shippers can have the benefit of the reduced prices for through transportation. This arrangement had the effect of lessening the price of corn, already ruinously low, from four to seven cents per bushel. Similar regulations were made in regard to through freight from the East—merchandise, groceries, manufactured articles, machinery, &c. Rates are made at the East to some point on our State line, and from thence to destination local rates are exacted, nearly doubling the cost of transportation from the West to the East and vice versâ. Before the law went into effect some articles of merchandise were shipped from New-York to Springfield and other points in Illinois at forty-two cents per hundred; but now the same goods are brought here at a cost of from seventy-three to eighty cents per hundred. This state of facts has grown out of the railroad agitation, but ought not to be ascribed to the operation of the law itself. The railroads in making their new rates, purposely misinterpreted the law, as it is claimed, in order to make it as odious as possible. They have succeeded partially, and the facts have demonstrated very clearly that the law is far from being perfect, that it will not, in its present shape, afford the relief which its friends expected from it. The Legislature will reassemble next January, and, of course, this question will be the all-absorbing one. Members of that body who have political aspirations look forward with fear and trembling to the terrible ordeal through which they will have to pass. It will be expected of them that they will so amend the law as to make it operative, but all the members with whom I have conversed upon the subject are free to confess that they are entirely at a loss to know what to do.

While the clamor against railroad extortion comes from nearly all parts of the State, those localities which have not yet had the full benefit of the roads are equally clamorous for new lines of communication. But capital is always timid, and it is probable that no new roads will be commenced until the great question is finally settled. There are now no new railroads being built in the State except those that were in process of construction when the agitation began.

To sum up the results so far as they have transpired, nothing has been accomplished for the relief of the tillers of the soil, but evils have been increased. Money is very scarce in the West, and it is almost impossible for the best farmers and stock-feeders to borrow money upon which to operate; the prices of grain greatly reduced; the cost of transportation increased; the prices of merchandise and groceries also greatly increased, in consequence of the greater cost of transportation; projected lines of railroads abandoned for the time being, and business generally stagnant. What the final results of the farmers' movement will be, only time can tell. In the meantime, many of the sober-thinking people who have taken some part in the new movement begin to have doubts as to its ultimate success as a separate party; and those who have heretofore been identified with the Republican Party, remembering its glorious history, and having confidence in its principles and the honesty and earnestness of its members, look to it as the only safeguard of the whole people.

SPAIN.

REPORTED SHIPMENT OF KRUPP GUNS FOR THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A telegram from Kiel says it is reported that seventeen Krupp guns have been shipped from that port for the Carlists.

THE SITUATION AT CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Alicante to-day says the insurgent iron-clad frigates Numancia and Mendez Nunez left Cartagena harbor on Sunday last, and proceeded to the offing to attack the Spanish Republican fleet under command of Admiral Lobos.

The Government vessels could not be found, and the insurgent squadron returned to Cartagena.

The Numancia and Mendez Nunez are now posted at the entrance of the harbor, with steam up, ready for immediate action.

Vice Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, Commander of the British Mediterranean Squadron, still retains possession of the Intransigente vessels Vittoria and Almansa, which were captured off Malaga.

The Intransegentes in Cartagena are very resolute, and are rendering the place impregnable. Their only danger is from internal discord. The members of the Moderate Party have requested the foreign Consuls to obtain amnesty for them from the Madrid Government.

Cartagena is completely invested on the land side by the Republican troops under Gen. Martinez Campos.

It is reported that a mutinous spirit prevails in the squadron under Admiral Lobos.

FRANCE.

HIGH PRICE OF BREAD IN PARIS—THREATENED DISTURBANCES.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The price of bread causes agitation in the populous quarters of this city, out of which it is apprehended serious trouble may grow.

A special meeting of the Cabinet has been called for to-day to consider the question.

Several members of the Assembly have proposed, as a remedy for the evil, the immediate suspension of the discriminating duties as to cereals.

LATE NOTES FROM ENGLAND

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

TRIALS OF THE MINISTRY—TOO ACTIVE LEGISLATORS—THE CABINET CHANGES—WEIGHT OF FOREIGN EVENTS—A RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1873.

There is something very curious in the sudden and utter collapse of what may be called public life, which regularly sets in every August in this country. While Parliament is sitting the Government is under close and microscopical supervision, and cannot move its little finger without being sharply called to account for it in the House of Commons. The most minute and petty details of administration are raked up for review, and the proverbial toad under the harrow has a free and happy life, compared with that of Ministers under this sharp, scathing Parliamentary inquisition. But presently the day draws near when certain little birds in the north have grown ready for killing, and this is the signal for relieving Government from its yoke and throwing the reins over its shoulder, so that it may wander at its own sweet will. Until next February the country will be under the sway of a perfectly absolute Government. There is nobody to ask any questions, or move awkward motions, or interfere with the Executive in any way. To be sure, Ministers may be called over the coals when Parliament comes together again; but an interval of a month or two makes all the difference in the state of the public temper, and besides, there is no official means of knowing what Government is about. By the time the House of Commons is in session the mischief has been done, and cannot be undone. The storm, if there has been a storm, has blown over. Last year, for example, the Government made some highly improper appointments in obvious evasion, if not violation, of the law, and there was a loud outcry about them. But this was in the vacation. When Parliament met the scandals were too remote to create much feeling, and the Government had no difficulty in procuring condonation for its offenses. Practically, therefore, the Government is for some six months every year released from every kind of check and supervision, and left entirely to its own devices. It is odd that a Government which is so little trusted from February to August, should be trusted so blindly and implicitly from August to February; but it is an old habit, and people are accustomed to it, and so it passes without objection, or, indeed, remark.

ACTIVE LEGISLATORS.

Of course no public body could go on working as the House of Commons works, all the year round, nor could either a human government or a flesh-and-blood people submit to it. It would be an intolerable nuisance. The truth is, that Parliament is much too active and meddling while it is sitting; and, on the other hand, the Government is left too much to itself for the rest of the year. What would seem to be wanted is two short sessions, instead of one long one. As it is, it is quite certain that public business is getting into a fearful mess in consequence of the disposition of the House of Commons to undertake an amount of work which is not only utterly beyond its physical capacity, but which, to a great extent, had much better not be done at all, even if it could be done. For some years past the House of Commons has been laboring under the insane delusion that nothing can be done without acts of Parliament. The consequence is that the people are almost worried to death with all sorts of petty, peddling, meddlesome little measures, which are passed one year only to be amended or repealed the next.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

The last session was rather an abortive one, and the country has reason to be thankful. Even the late game of "change corners" in the Cabinet has produced but a faint galvanic tremor of excitement, a fresh spasm of momentary wonder, and they are already almost forgotten. Mr. Gladstone has decided that in taking upon himself the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to the office of First Lord of the Treasury, he does not incur the necessity of offering himself for re-election. The law is by no means clear, and there are conflicting precedents. Very likely Mr. Gladstone and the law officers can make out a good case for themselves, but even if it is a bad case, they can do just as they like. There is nobody to determine the question until Parliament meets, and in the interval the whole affair will blow over. Again, Mr. Ayrton has been appointed to a sinecure office, which three years ago was suppressed by Mr. Gladstone himself, as a waste of public money. It is obviously and undisguisedly a job for stopping Mr. Ayrton's mouth with £2,000 a year, but this, again, will be an old story in February.

FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN ENGLAND.

An interesting book might be written on the influence of foreign events on the domestic life of a nation. At the present moment some very curious illustrations of this sort of influence may be observed in England. On the one hand the mad Utopian theories of the International have made a marked impression on the minds of the working men, or at least of the agitators who lead them; while, on the other hand, the atrocities of the Commune have driven the great body of the middle classes away from Radicalism toward Toryism. In another direction the fruits of the infallibilist policy of Rome may be clearly discerned in the way both of attraction and repulsion. Everywhere the Ultramontanes are pushing their power and pretensions to the uttermost. If the new dogma has cut off waverers and rationalists on the one side, it has tended to weld the great majority who remain within the fold into a more compact, resolute, and docile body. A great deal of amazement has been expressed at the projected English pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Mary Alacoque, and especially that such men as the Duke of Norfolk and other educated men should identify themselves with such a gross and ignorant superstition. St. Mary declared that, when she was suffering from a painful disease, the Savior came to her, took out her heart and put it inside his own, and that she was at once cured. There is here no question of evidence. The saint was a poor crazy creature, suffering from hysterical mania, and her story rests simply on her own declarations. But the Pope says he believes it, and that is enough. Since the Infallibility dogma Roman Catholics have no choice or discretion as to what they must believe. It would be flagrant heresy for them to presume to pick and choose, according to their own ideas, out of a heap of more or less incredible tales. If the Pope is satisfied, they must be satisfied too, and to question his infallibility on one point would be to attack it in all its breadth and length. Accordingly, the Duke of Norfolk and the rest of the faithful are booked for Paray-le-Monial, at £5 a head there and back, first-class, and ten shillings a day for food. This first-class transit, with a provident commissariat, is clearly an improvement on the exploded fashion of trudging with scrip and staff, a spiked belt round the waist, a hair shirt, and hard peas in the shoes. Now the fashion has been started, there will, no doubt, be plenty of pilgrimages during this holiday season. There is no lack of shrines at home without going so far a-field as Paray-le-Monial.

RAISING A BALDACCHINO.

In the Church of England the High Church party, or Ritualists, as they are called, are also doing their best to bring matters to a crisis. A furious agitation is now raging on the subject of a *baldacchino* in one of the London churches. A *baldacchino* is simply a canopy, which may be more or less gorgeous, over the altar, and is intended to enhance the dignity and honors of that part of the fittings of the church. An application for leave to put up this canopy has been made to the Bishop of London. The Bishop has gravely referred the question to his learned Assessor; the Assessor has had a solemn sitting to hear the question argued, and there will, no doubt, be a long, intricate, and highly edifying inquiry. There can, of course, be no doubt as to the grounds on which the Ritualists desire to decorate their churches in this manner. It will carry them nearer to Rome, and will supply another outward and visible sign of the mystic relations between the priesthood and the Deity. Protestant feeling has been keenly roused, and canopies are denounced as Papal superstitions and inventions of the devil. It will very likely be found that *baldacchini* are not illegal, and all the hot-headed Ritualist parsons in the country will then insist upon having their altars dignified with trumpery hangings of velvet and fringe, like a shoddy mantel-piece. If this happens there is pretty sure to be fisticuffs. Even as it is, the choir-boys at some of the High Church chapels are frequently mobbed and beaten by the mob. It seems that there has been some question of erecting a *baldacchino* in St. Paul's Cathedral; but at present there is no example of this kind of ornament in any English church. It will therefore be absolutely new and strange, and its introduction is sure to be bitterly resented.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

A storm is also brewing in regard to the confessional. For some years past the High Church clergy have been secretly encouraging confession, and have even instituted special arrangements for the purpose, and now they have thrown off the veil, and have publicly appealed to the Bishops to organize a regular system of confessors and confessionals. The Archbishops, as usual, have given a shuffling answer, deprecating attempts to subvert the principles of the Reformation, but pointing out their own helplessness, and urging that the laity must protect themselves against innovations which they dislike. There can be no doubt that the Ritualists, in carrying things to such an extremity, and doing all they can to offend and exasperate moderate men, are acting very foolishly for themselves. They are only boiling hot water for their own scalding.

F. H. J.

THE STORM "DOWN EAST."

HEAVY DAMAGE IN NOVA SCOTIA—EFFECT ON THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 27.—Additional accounts of disasters by Sunday's storm continue to come to hand. The gale was severely felt along the western coast. At Kitch Harbor a store was blown down, a schooner driven ashore, and a large number of fishing-boats wrecked. At Island Cove several collisions of vessels occurred, and a number of fishing-boats and whalers were driven ashore and swamped. At Herring Cove and along the Gulf shore the ravages of the gale were severe, and the high tide caused much damage at Wallace, where a Norwegian bark, laden with lumber, for Great Britain, was blown far up on the flats. Several wharves in Bedford Basin were destroyed, and the tents of the military, at the Bedford Rifle Range, were carried away.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer Alpha, which left Sydney, C. B., on Saturday night for Halifax, and has not yet arrived. Several schooners left Halifax for Sydney on Saturday, and great fears are entertained for their safety. During the night of the gale in this harbor the United States frigate Powhatan narrowly escaped a collision with the Allan Line steam-ship Newfoundland. By good management and dexterous handling of the vessel a serious disaster was avoided.

The steamer Alhambra, from Boston, arrived yesterday morning. She encountered the storm in all its fury in crossing the Bay of Fundy. She left for Charlottetown in the afternoon.

The Allan Line steam-ship Nestorian sailed at noon yesterday for St. John, Newfoundland, and Liverpool.

THIRTY VESSELS ASHORE AT CAPE BRETON—CROPS DESTROYED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 27.—Dispatches just received from Sydney, C. B., state that a terrible storm of wind and rain has been raging there since Monday—the greatest known at Cape Breton for years. All the harbors are filled with vessels. Thirty vessels were driven ashore at Sydney. Farmers have suffered heavily. Many buildings were blown down, and the crops throughout the country devastated, and bridges were washed away. The storm commenced at noon Monday, blowing fiercely from the south-east, with the barometer at 29°. The wind changed suddenly to the east, sending a tidal wave, ten feet high, sweeping toward the docks and wharves. The wind was blowing frightfully. Among the vessels ashore at Sydney are the Valent, Matilda B. Hunter, Nancy R. McRae, Maggie D. Grant, Euxine, Zephyr, and Alpha. These are total wrecks. The bark Electra, dismasted, is on the bar at the entrance to Sydney Harbor, flying a flag of distress all day. The schooner Chase is ashore, undamaged. Fifty sail vessels are at Cow Bay all ashore. The Cunard steam-ship Alpha, from Sydney, put in there for harbor with steam up and anchors down, and succeeding in holding down. The break-water at Cow Bay is badly damaged. Bellou's wharf is destroyed. The destruction to shipping in the bay is frightful. Dispatches received from Cow Bay this forenoon state that the gale was still raging. There is great excitement at Halifax over the accounts from Cape Breton.

REPAIRING THE WIRES.

The local superintendent of the Western Union Company at St. John, N. B., telegraphs to Gen. Eckert, in this City, as follows:

Our lines have been more seriously damaged by the late gale than in any storm since the famous Saxby gale. The wires were badly broken between every two stations all the way from Dorchester, N. B., to Plaister Cove. I have not yet received full details, but it will take a week at least to put the lines in good order. Several bridges were carried away. This impedes the repairs a good deal. Under all the circumstances I think they have done well so far.

ONE HUNDRED CATTLE DROWNED.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 27.—Last night the steamer Ruby, with 182 head of cattle aboard, bound for New-Orleans, swamped at the cattle-pen below the city. The boat is a total loss. One hundred head of cattle were drowned. It appears the cattle stampeded, when the starboard railing was cut, and the cattle on that side jumped ashore, leaving all the weight on the other guard, which swamped her. The cattle was insured in New-Orleans for $2,000; boat not insured. The crew escaped drowning, but several received injuries more or less serious. The boat was owned by Capts. Brimley and Bennifield.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

WISCONSIN.

RENOMINATION OF GOV. WASHBURN—THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 27.—The Republican State Convention organized at noon to-day by the election of L. B. Caswell, of Jefferson, Chairman, and J. H. Waggener, of Richland, and George Marsh, of Sheboygan, Secretaries. Mr. Caswell, on taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor. He thought that the time had now arrived when the Republican Party of Wisconsin ought to take another step forward. The people are looking to the Republican Party for relief from many of the evils from which we now suffer, and this Convention must not falter from its duty. If Republican citizens have erred we are not here to palliate or deny their misdemeanor, but it is our duty to place the seal of condemnation upon their acts.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, with Henry Couples, of Eau Claire, Chairman, and one member from each Congressional district, and a similar Committee on Resolutions, with Ex-Speaker J. M. Bingham, of Chippewa, Chairman. A Committee on Permanent Organization was also appointed, with George W. Putnam Chairman. A communication was presented from the "American Constitutional Union," a new organization of Germans to defeat the Sunday Anti-Liquor law, which was followed by another from the Good Templars on the same subject. Both were referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. The Convention then adjourned till 2 P. M.

The Convention is composed of some of the best Republicans in the State, and is the ablest that has assembled since the war. Prominent among the delegates is Hon. Fred. W. Horn, of Osaukee, one of the ablest and most experienced legislators in the State. Mr. Horn was a strong Democrat until last Fall, when he refused to accept Greeleyism, and naturally drifted into the Republican Party. His appearance in the Convention drew forth a storm of applause.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 27.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and nominated C. C. Washburn for Governor, by acclamation; R. H. Baker for Lieutenant Governor; E. W. Young for Secretary of State, and O. C. Johnson for State Treasurer.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Preamble—In view of the fact that the Republican Party has so met the vital issues of the past twelve years as to secure the support of a vast preponderance of the patriotism and intelligence of the nation, it has fairly won for itself the title of being the true reform party of the country, and recognizing the importance of all the questions recently raised, and now for the first time attracting general public attention, relating to labor and capital, trade and commerce, production and supply, transportation and exchanges, corporate franchises and monopolies, and to all other subjects embraced in our political economy, we pledge ourselves as such to adopt and carry into execution and effect all judicious measures of progress and relief relating to these and all other kindred subjects, and as a party we can give assurance from our political ascendancy, both in the National and State Governments, of a more speedy and effectual remedy of existing evils than would be possible through any existing opposing party, or any party yet to be formed.

Resolved, That the Republican Party is responsible only for such measures as it indorses and approves, or for an honest and faithful administration of the Government, and cannot be expected to vouch for the individual honesty in all cases of those they promote to office. Yet when such are found unfaithful or corrupt, they should be exposed, dismissed from the public service, and punished. We denounce all official frauds and corrupt legislation, whether in land grants and subsidies to railroads, in Credit Mobilier, or in the management of the revenue.

Resolved, That we disapprove and condemn the recent measure by which Congress allowed additional compensation to itself for past services, and demand that the provisions of the act by which Congressional salaries were increased shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the theory of representative government that any legislative body should make laws exclusively for their own benefit; and we, therefore, favor an amendment to our National Constitution which shall forever prohibit any Congress from increasing its own compensation.

Resolved, That the subject of cheap and reasonable rates of transportation has become of pressing importance to the great body of our people, both East and West, and to producers and consumers, and that it is necessary that some proper legislative measures should be speedily adopted to secure relief and protection against the greed and oppression of our grasping monopolies. We urgently recommend, what has been already urged in two annual Messages of the present Executive, the creation of a Board of Railroad Control, whose duty it shall be to examine the whole subject of transportation and freights, and report facts in relation thereto, and prescribe and adjust such regulations as will be fair and equitable, both to the people and the railroad companies.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE OHIO PLATFORM RE-RESOLVED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 27.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Court-room, and was called to order by Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the State Central Committee. After the lists of delegates were called, Dr. Andrew Nebinger was unanimously elected temporary Chairman, P. Gray Meek, of Centre, E. B. Brockway, of Columbia, and A. Fletcher, of Philadelphia, were made temporary Secretaries. Dr. Nebinger, on taking the chair, made a short address counseling harmony in the proceedings. On the question of adopting an order of business, as presented by Col. Wright and amended by C. W. Corrigan, a debate of over an hour sprung up, the point in dispute being the manner in which the contested seats from Philadelphia should be disposed of. The delegation from that city claimed that they should be allowed to settle such matters among themselves; but it was finally voted that a Committee of one from each Senatorial District be appointed on contested seats, before whom all contests should be brought. Committees on Resolutions, Platform, and Permanent Organization were ordered to be appointed in the same manner. After the selection of these several Committees, the Convention took a recess till 2:30 o'clock, in order to await the action of the Committee on Contested Seats. The seats of the whole Allegheny County delegation are contested; also, that of Sam. Josephs, of Philadelphia.

The Convention reassembled at 2:30 o'clock. The Committee on Contested Seats reported Samuel Josephs entitled to represent the Third Legislative District, Dougherty the Fifth, and Wm. Kendall the Second, and admitted both delegations from Allegheny, each delegation to have five votes. These delegations then named three of their number to represent them on the Committee on Permanent Organization, and pending the action of that Committee the Convention took another recess till 3:30 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the Committee being ready to report, the Convention was called to order, and the Chairman of the Committee, Col. Robert Dechert, read the name of Hon. R. Milton Spear for permanent Chairman. At this point A. H. Glatz, of York, interrupted, and moved the non-concurrence of the Convention in the report of the Committee so far as read, giving as his reason that Mr. Spear had, as a member of Congress, taken the back pay. The motion and remarks of Mr. Glatz were received with great applause by a majority of the Convention.

Mr. Spear replied, defending his actions as a public man, pleading his services and fealty to the Democratic Party, and asking the Convention not to give way to the personal clamor of the hour. He stated that he had not sought the honor of presiding over the Convention, but now that the Committee had presented his name, he hoped that he would not be stabbed in the house of his friends.

Messrs. R. E. Monahan and W. D. Moore supported the motion of Mr. Glatz, and denounced the "salary grab" in severe terms.

Messrs. C. W. Corrigan and J. Lawrence Grets spoke in behalf of Mr. Spear. The latter gentleman upheld the Back Pay bill, and were hissed from the floor. The sense of the Convention was almost unanimously against Mr. Spear being the permanent Chairman, and he finally, in a short closing speech, withdrew his name, and moved that the name of Dr. Andrew Nebinger be substituted. This was carried, and the Committee reported a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

On motion of Col. Wright, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court. James R. Ludlow and James G. Thompson, of Philadelphia; J. H. Graham, of Cumberland; Wm. Elwell, of Columbia; Henry P. Ross, of Bucks, and Geo. Barrett, of Clearfield, were placed in nomination. On the second ballot Mr. Ludlow's nomination was made unanimous. For State Treasurer F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny; Frederick Lauer, of Berks; Wm. P. Willis, of Perry; Edward Perks, of Centre; Joseph Lanbach, of Northampton, and Wm. Ryan, of Schuylkill, were placed in nomination, and Mr. F. M. Hutchinson was nominated after two ballots. The Convention took a recess at 6:30 o'clock until 8 o'clock.

The Convention was called to order at 8 o'clock, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, believing that the platform of the late Democratic Convention of Ohio is sound in principle.

The platform is a transcript of the Ohio platform almost verbatim, with the following fresh resolution sandwiched in:

Resolved, That we will no longer tamely submit to the repetition of the election frauds by which the will of the people, expressed at the ballot-box, has been subverted for some years past, and that the Democratic State Central Committee be directed to use all their efforts to prevent a repetition of these outrages on the franchises of the people; and, if in spite of their efforts to secure an honest election, the popular will is again fraudulently overborne, to adopt such measures as will result in the certain vindication of the rights of the legal voters of this Commonwealth.

Later in the evening the Convention was addressed by Hon. Richard Vaux and Wm. H. Witter.

At 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned sine die.

NEW-YORK.

A CONVENTION TO NOMINATE A PROHIBITION STATE TICKET.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The State Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party, and the Committee appointed by the Sons of Temperance, and other radical temperance men of the State, have agreed to call a State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 17th of September, to nominate a State ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—EX-MAYOR GASTON SPOKEN OF FOR GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee this forenoon, it was unanimously voted not to change the time originally fixed for the State Convention, Sept. 3. It is stated that the Young Democracy of this vicinity propose to present to the Convention the name of Ex-Mayor Gaston as candidate for Governor.

MISSISSIPPI.

NOMINATION OF GEN. AMES FOR GOVERNOR BY THE REPUBLICANS.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 27.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Every county was represented, the colored element preponderating. Gen. Adelbert Ames was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 187 votes. R. C. Powers, the present incumbent, received 40 votes. The other nominations will be made to-morrow. The Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State will be colored, no whites offering for these positions. The platform will not be adopted until the nominations are completed. The proceedings have thus far been dignified and orderly. Senators Ames and Alcorn are here.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased rapidly in New-England, where light variable winds and clear weather are reported; cloudy weather, with areas of rain, are reported from the Middle States and lower lake region, and thence southward to the Atlantic States; light easterly to southerly winds, with cloudy weather and areas of rain prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; the pressure has increased in the Ohio Valley, and thence northward over the upper-lake region, where generally clear and cold weather, with light north-easterly to south-easterly winds continue; the area of low barometer continues central in the extreme North-west, and the pressure has diminished slightly in the Missouri Valley, with generally clear weather.

PROBABILITIES.

Ig New-England, and thence westward over the lake region and the northern portion of the Middle States, partly cloudy and clear weather, with light variable winds and areas of light rain in the lake region will prevail.

For the North-west, diminishing pressure, with rising temperature, light to fresh easterly to southerly winds, and generally clear weather.

For the Ohio Valley and southward to Tennessee, cloudy weather and light rain, clearing on Thursday.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, increasing pressure, lower temperature, and areas of light rain on the coast.

For the southern portion of the Middle States light easterly to southerly winds, lower temperature, and areas of light rain, followed by clearing weather.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $254,899.

The President will not visit Washington before next week.

The National Commercial Convention to meet in Pittsburg Sept. 2, is postponed to Nov. 25.

Sir Thomas Dakin, of London, England, President of the Great Western Railway of Canada, has arrived in Quebec.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Aug. 23 are, at New-York, $2,810,960; Philadelphia, $192,558; bullion ore, $86,027.

The cable between Duxbury, Mass., and the Island of St. Pierre, which has been interrupted for some time, was repaired on Tuesday.

The President has appointed W. W. Anderson, of Montana Territory, agent for the Indians of the Milk River Agency, Montana.

An eight-year-old child of Patrick Cronan was killed, yesterday, in Warrenton street, Boston, and two other children badly injured, by a runaway team.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina yesterday decided the case of Morton, Bliss & Co., bondholders, *vs.* the State, adversely to the tax-payers. The decision covers 100 pages of legal cap.

Lathrop, of the Beaverwyck Boat Club, beat Robinson, of the Laureate Club, at Albany, in a three-mile boat-race, yesterday. When within a half-mile of the starting-point, on the return, Robinson was attacked with vertigo.

ESCAPED CONVICTS RECAPTURED.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Clark and Van Houten, the missing Sing Sing Prison convicts, were recaptured by Officers Dixon and Sullivan. They were discovered under the old store-house under the north end of the prison. The guards and keepers are generally on the alert for ten days after an escape has been discovered, and if the prisoner has not by that time been recaptured, the vigilance is apt to be relaxed. The men had counted on this, and had prepared provisions, &c., to last that number of days. They had a keg of meat, a keg of bread, and a quantity of water. It is supposed that some of their fellow convicts, who knew of their hiding-place, informed against them.

WASHINGTON.

THE COLORED "KNOW-NOTHINGS."

REPUDIATION OF THE SECRET POLITICAL ORDER BY PROMINENT COLORED MEN—POSTAL EXPENSES—BACK PAY AND INTEREST RETURNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Some of the more prominent colored citizens of this District denounce the recent attempts to organize a colored lodge, partaking of the Know-Nothing character. Prof. Langston, and several others who have constantly been faithful to the Republican Party, declare that such a proceeding is as unnecessary to protect the interests of the colored race, as it is dangerous in theory. It is stated that the majority of the persons known to have connected themselves with the movement sympathized with the Liberals in the late campaign, and are now striving to secure for themselves political offices through the instrumentality of those who may be sufficiently unwary to be entrapped into joining such an organization.

THE ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCREASE OF POSTAL EXPENSES.

The estimates for the appropriation made necessary by the regular annual increase in postal service consequent upon the constant development of the country are nine per cent. over the aggregate appropriation of each preceding year. For the past three years Col. Routt, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, has made his estimates for the transportation of the mails upon this basis. The accounts for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1873, now nearly adjusted, show that the estimate of the annual increase at nine per cent. has been realized within a small fraction of one per cent.

BACK PAY RETURNED WITH INTEREST.

Hon. John T. Bird, member of Congress from New-Jersey, has recently returned his back pay to the Treasury. With the back pay he has also returned interest on a portion of it, which he had invested before he determined to return the principal to the Treasury. The whole amounts to $4,870.

TO WHOM BACK PAY "COVERED IN" BELONGS.

The accounting officers of the Treasury maintain that the act of covering in the back pay of Congressmen into the Treasury does not extinguish the legal title of Congressmen or their heirs to that sum. It is claimed that the law of Congress made the back pay such a debt against the Government that the process of returning it cannot defeat that law. In other words, they argue that the Treasury has no authority to receive money, the legal right of the Government to the several sums having been defeated by the laws. It is said that at the farthest the money returned can only be considered as a gift to the Government from the persons to whom it legally belongs, and even under this construction there is doubt whether the Treasury may legally receive benefactions from at least private individuals without the authority of special enactments. It is certain that Congressmen, either in person or through their heirs, may go to the Court of Claims and bring suit against the Government for the amount of back pay which has been covered into the Treasury, and obtain a judgment therefor, which judgment would of necessity be paid out of the annual appropriation made by Congress for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims. The formal act of covering in prevents the Treasury only from paying out again the specific sums covered in, but it does not extinguish the legal title of Congressmen to the money in question, which can thus be obtained through the Court of Claims.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DISCRETION OVER PENALTIES.

The law officer of the Post Office Department has just given a very important opinion with regard to contracts with that Department, as to whether the Postmaster General has discretion to remit fines and penalties imposed by the regulations upon contractors. The opinion is given that the code gives the Postmaster General entire discretion in such cases. The case which called out this decision was a penalty imposed upon a contractor in Texas for technical neglect of duty upon a route where he had been defrauded by another contractor.

GEORGETOWN.

The *Evening Star* advocates changing the name of Georgetown to West Washington.

ILLNESS OF A PROMINENT GRANGER.

William Saunders, the father of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and one of the principal managers of the National Grange Association, is seriously ill in this city with bilious fever.

SEDITIOUS SPEECHES.

It is stated that the speeches of Col. Withers in the country towns in Virginia are even more seditious and incendiary than the recent utterances of Jefferson Davis.

A PIOUS ROGUE.

Dr. Pardee, alias Rev. J. Hale Barney, who attempted to swindle the public by forging the name of Gen. Babcock and the President, has organized all the prisoners of the District Jail into religious classes. Pardee and his confederate, Sutton, are awaiting trial at the next term of the Court. It is reported that Pardee is a monomaniac.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL.

The Treasury Department has in contemplation the stationing of a Customs officer in the New-York Post-office to co-operate with the Postmaster there in the retention of dutiable articles sent through the mails by persons in foreign countries, who seem to be under the impression that the payment of postage takes the place of the lawful Customs duties. Many books, as well as other articles, are sent through the mails which are liable to duty, but which in this way escape its payment. The duty of the Customs officers, when dutiable articles are supposed to be contained in letters or other mail packages, will be to notify the parties to whom they are addressed that such packages are detained, giving the reason therefor. Of course the letters are not to be opened, their detention until called for and the Government revenue collected being the extent of his official power.

NAVY ORDERS.

Midshipmen John M. Robinson and John W. Bean have been ordered to the Pensacola, at the South Pacific Station. Ensign William W. Kimball has been detached from the Shawmut and ordered to special duty at the experimental battery, Annapolis, Md. First Assistant Engineer A. Adamson has been detached from the Tuscarora and ordered to the Monocacy, at the Asiatic Station. The orders of First Assistant Engineer John A. Scott to the Monocacy have been revoked, and he is ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, California.

A BOGUS DRAFT OPERATOR CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 27.—Louis Raimbeau, a confidence operator, claiming to hail from Rio Janeiro, was arrested here yesterday for purchasing goods to the amount of $1,500, and paying for them in bogus drafts upon Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New-York. From papers in his possession it is evident that parties in Sing Sing, Newburg, and Peekskill, N. Y., have been victimized by him to a much larger amount. After his arrest Raimbeau made a full confession, and subsequently made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide in his cell.

THE VIENNA FAIR.

AN ILL-FATED EXHIBITION.

THE FAIR OUT OF SEASON—SIGHT-SEERS' TROUBLES—LABORS OF THE JURIES—HEALTH OF THE CAPITAL—THE "PATENT CONGRESS"—POSSIBLE FRUIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1873.

The Exposition is certainly very unfortunate. Since it was first opened there is scarcely a misfortune it has not experienced, and the elements have done their best to cause its ruin. More than once has its very existence been menaced by tempest or by fire. As I write a terrible storm is raging without, and, borne upon a cold north-westerly wind, the rain-drops beat upon the window-panes with all the force of hail. Heavy, black masses of cloud hang about the distant mountains, and the city itself is half obscured by a torrent of drifting rain which is now pouring down upon us. All circulation about the streets has nearly stopped, and the mud is ankle-deep at each of the crossings. Yesterday and the day before were unusually hot, and we were all sweltering in the shade; to-day the temperature is so low that thick clothing is necessary. Such sudden changes are far from healthy, and it is only with great care and prudence that strangers can keep free from Summer ailments or low intermittent fevers.

A BAD SEASON.

It appears to me that Austria should have opened her Exposition early in March, so that it might have been ready for the first of the Summer tourists. What with the heat, the dust, the sudden changes, and the diseases common to the city, it is a residence which few could endure for any length of time during the three Summer months. At the present time I should not like to assume the responsibility of inviting any one here, and yet I can say that the Exposition is very well worth seeing. But very few derive the satisfaction from their visits for which they had hoped. By 8 o'clock in the morning it is very hot, and after a long drive to the Prater, for which one pays $1, a majority arrive in a state of lassitude which demands immediate repose. If the cars are taken the journey is long and wearisome, and one arrives thoroughly heated and covered with dust. The galleries are very hot, and a walk across the grounds to the entrance, in the broiling sun, requires an uncommon amount of patience and good humor.

SIGHT-SEERS' TROUBLES.

Wearied at the outset, and perhaps in bad humor because over-charged by a cabman, one is scarcely in a mood for enjoying the sights which one has come to see. The next question is, what to see and how to see it. If you enter at the North Portal, you come first upon the natural products of Brazil. There are woods of various descriptions, minerals, vegetables, and other natural products of the country; and then come birds and insects, and brilliant scarabees made up into ornaments of different kinds. In the cases are hundreds of stuffed birds with brilliant plumage, and humming-birds prepared for the adornment of ladies' hats. Unless there is some special object in view, one passes a thousand beautiful things with a glance, and arrives in a state of mental confusion at the beginning of the American Department. Here we come upon the books sent by the publishers of New-York, with models of school-houses, and articles illustrating our system of popular education. Brazil makes a fair show, but with the exception of her birds and leather there is little to attract the attention of the ordinary visitor. To the naturalist, however, this must prove a valeable collection. Looking at our cases of books is also very unsatisfactory, for the cases look very much like any other cases of books in a shop or public library, and as one is requested by numerous placards not to touch the articles exposed, the visitor can only admire the elegance of the binding and the neatness with which the titles are printed upon the backs. To a vast majority these titles have no significance whatever. Before getting through this one gallery one feels tired of sight-seeing, and longs for a bit of rest. From this you will perceive the difficulties of doing just forty times as much, and can judge of the length of time it would take to go through the entire Exposition. On entering the English and French Departments, one finds the articles closely crowded together, and thousands of things well worthy of inspection. Yet, after all, one has the feeling that he is in a vast shop, and for the most part the satisfaction is scarcely greater than that of a trip about the galleries of the Palais Royal. Not one article in 5,000 can be carefully examined, and only now and then does one feel like pausing to take a second glance. I imagine that those who come here after the 20th of August will see the Exposition with more profit than those who have preceded them, for on the 18th the awards of the jury will be made known, and the articles most worthy to be inspected indicated with the placards announcing that they have taken a prize.

LABORS OF THE JURIES.

The different juries have completed their work, and the reports have been sent in to the General Director. It will take some time to classify and arrange them, and it is only upon the 18th that the official awards will be made known. My efforts to procure the awards in advance were checked by the committee, who put me upon parole not to publish anything before that date. Some of the juries were reassembled after their labors had closed. In each, to explain the reason for this step, there is a man to protect the interest of each nation. If this juryman finds that his countrymen have not had fair play, he consults secretly with the exhibitor, and then lodges a protest against the judgment of the jury, stating his reasons therefor. But it seems to me that all interests should be looked after before the awards are made, and that there should be no appeal whatever from the decisions of the jury. A protest should only be admitted when some informality can be shown, and when it can be shown it also shows that the juryman intrusted with the interests of the protesting exhibitor failed to do his duty in time. So far as I have heard, the juries have made short work of these protests by simply refusing to revise their awards. If every protest were admitted, and every appeal entertained, it is evident that the work of the jury would be greatly prolonged. And a large majority of the jurymen have been kept here against their will, engaged in an arduous and perhaps thankless task, when very anxious to get out of Vienna. Since their labors closed there has been a general hegira, and there has been at no time so few people in the city. Many exhibitors remained here for the purpose of getting the awards, and when they learned by secret means what the result would be, they, too, hastily took their departure.

HEALTH OF THE CAPITAL.

Perhaps I ought to say something more about the health of Vienna, and yet this is a delicate task. If I say a word too much I shall be accused of trying to injure the Exposition; if I say too little I may be accused of suppressing the truth. Generally speaking, the city is healthy, but I find that the health reports do not concern strangers. If a score of Americans were to die here they might not be counted in the ordinary bills of mortality. And strangers are more likely to be attacked by the peculiar diseases of the season than the natives, being unacclimated and unacquainted with the dangers. Exposure to the night air is often dangerous, and strangers expose themselves in the most reckless manner. That there is cholera here is beyond all question, but it is claimed that the disease cannot be called epidemic cholera when there are so few cases. There are now about forty-three cases per diem, and this may be relatively small; but when the cholera is increasing in neighboring cities, and when the real cholera season is just commencing, this may well excite some alarm. I have been a witness to a number of choleraic attacks which happily did not prove fatal. The next morning after the night fête at Schönbrunn an entire party of Americans was attacked, and there was general consternation. People began to pack their trunks in great haste. As none of this party had eaten anything, or drunk anything but beer, the attack was laid to the night air. A Vienna doctor, who was called in, spoke very strongly against the beer. Large quantities of lager are consumed here daily, and, if unwholesome, serious effects ought to ensue; but other doctors deny that the beer is unwholesome. It is very dangerous to drink the water, and ice-water should be taken in very small quantities. Wine is the best thing to drink, and it should be mixed with some of the bottled mineral waters. This, of course, largely adds to the daily expenses of the individual. In sum, I may say that there is no great danger here if one lives well and is temperate in eating and drinking, but I strongly advise all who intend coming here to wear flannel next the skin, and to be very cautious about their mode of life.

THE "PATENT CONGRESS."

A report of the Patent meeting is before me. The general result amounts to this: That this body has voted that patent protection ought to be accorded. That is something of a commonplace according to our manner of looking at it. The real object was to get a general discussion in order to enlighten Europeans upon the working of the Patent laws in the most advanced countries, but in this case the discussion was a farce. At the very outset a delegate—by whom appointed I cannot possibly say—made a very violent attack upon the meeting because the proceedings were conducted in German, a language which he did not understand. He frankly admitted that he did not comprehend a word of what had been said, and that was a great injustice to him. Besides, he wanted to take part himself, and had a speech to deliver, and concluded that if this body had any common sense at all it would adopt the English language. This vigorous sortie rather nonplussed the Chairman, but finally the *enfant terrible* was put down and the German continued—that is to say, German was voted the language of the Congress, but the English-speaking portion largely prevailed, and English was heard as much as any other language. But near the end a very violent quarrel was caused by a remark made, I believe, by Mr. Thatcher in his speech. This remark was, in effect, that every one very well knew that Prussia had misused the laws for patent protection. This fired the hearts of the Prussians; a hot scene ensued, and there came near being a "first-class" scandal; but on the visits to the Ministers, yesterday, it was said that things had been smoothed over, and that the minority had been satisfied. Satisfied! and why? Because nothing was done to interfere with their views, things remaining just as they were before, with a few speeches the more and a few illusions the less.

POSSIBLE FRUIT.

After five days' discussion, such as it was, the Congress was closed with the usual formalities by Baron Schwartz, a little earlier than usual, for a dinner was arranged. The main point of the day's work was the right of expropriation, which proposition was loudly cheered by the minority, and it was only when the leaders of the majority had ceded some of their pretensions that an amended resolution was passed. What the Congress has done to give its deliberations an international importance is now in an embryonic state merely; and appreciating that nothing had thus far resulted, it was proposed to continue the efforts of the Congress by establishing a permanent executive committee, which should take the necessary means for the publication and realization of the emanations of the Congress, and to reinvoke a new International Congress, probably in Philadelphia in 1876. It must be stated that both the friends and the enemies of patent protection remained just where they were at first, but by mutual concessions a partial understanding was gained, and that is all. At this point, and when there was no chance of being compromised, the Minister of Commerce complimented the members of the Congress upon the importance of their labors, and invited them to dinner. This sounds like irony, but the dinner was genuine enough, and a very good one. The visit to Count Andrassy was very interesting; Mr. Webster explained to him the working of the English Patent Office, and Mr. Thatcher that of the American, and he assured them that he would use his influence to bring about an international conference, which remark was not a recognition of the present body. He said there could be no question about basis and principles, but all details must be left to the independent legislative action of each State. The Minister did not commit himself or his country, but expressed a hope that the work might have some practical results.

COIN IN CHINA.

A Shanghai letter to the London *Daily Telegraph* contains the following: "The subject of coinage is again becoming generally discussed, for really coppers and bad dollars are a dreadful, indeed a disgraceful, nuisance. All civilized countries from time immemorial have had a coinage for the purpose of barter. The only real coinage belonging to the great Chinese Empire is copper cash, about 1,200 of which go to a dollar, and these, having a hole in the centre, are strung together like beads. History tells us of an ancient Emperor, who had an iron coinage made in order to check avarice among his people, and certainly this ultra-barbaric method of exchange is very nearly as inconvenient. To carry any quantity of Chinese cash is a physical impossibility; wheelbarrows are constantly seen going through the settlement heavily laden with strings of copper cash. In consequence of this cumbersome method of exchange foreigners have had to introduce the Spanish dollar, which have subsequently been for the most part replaced by the Mexican dollar, and as these are not legal or current coin of the realm, as sovereigns are in England, a host of villains have manufactured dollars, some only slightly less in value to the Mexican, but other makers, with India-rubber-like consciences, have made some of iron with a coating of silver, some of brass, copper, and a judicious admixture of different metals; to say nothing of an extensive system of electro-plating that is carried on by certain rascals. A feeble attempt on the part of the Colonial Government of Hong Kong to introduce a better coinage was made, and an extensive mint erected in the colony; but, strange to say, from mismanagement and incompetency on the part of somebody or other, the establishment did not work well, and was finally closed and sold to the Japanese, who, it must be added, soon erected a beautiful mint at Osaka, and placed a competent staff of native and foreign officials to work it, and now the Japanese are turning out their dollars by the thousand. The annoyance and inconvenience caused by having dollars in circulation of different value is indescribable, to say nothing of the loss it occasions many local traders, and not the least of the evils is, that it necessitates every payment being examined by a native skilled in the touch and value of dollars. This individual we call a shroff, and the rascality and villany carried on by them and by compradores, who have to disburse money to sailors and others who are not in a position to keep a skilled official to receive their dollars for them, is enormous. Poor Jack's hundred dollars are not really worth more than eighty. Heavy payments are made in lumps of silver; this, again, is in the hands of experts; woe to the foreigner who attempts to handle what is known as sycee or lump silver. It has been wisely urged, in order to get rid of this very unsatisfactory state of affairs, that when the treaty is next revised, it should be made compulsory for the Chinese Government to issue a reliable coinage, which certainly would materially facilitate many commercial transactions, for the loss in exchange now forms a very considerable item in many establishments. I have used the expression 'made compulsory,' because no one who knew anything of the Celestial character would dream for a moment that the Chinese would better the coinage of their own accord. Copper cash has sufficed them for 2,000 or 3,000 years, and it might just as well continue to do so for another similar period. It is contrary to native instinct and tradition to alter or improve anything. Therefore, in our own interest, as well as in theirs, the matter of a new coinage should be insisted on."

MANUEL LOZADA.

EXECUTION OF THE FAMOUS MEXICAN CHIEF —HE DIES LIKE A SOLDIER.

A letter to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, dated from Tepic, Mexico, the 26th ult., gives an interesting account of the capture and execution of the famous Mexican chief, Lozada. This man, an Indian by birth, was ambitious to set up an independent empire in Mexico, in which all his race could find refuge. Being a man of great talent and a skillful leader, for fifteen years he maintained an independent sovereignty over the Province of Nayarit against the forces of both the Empire and the Republic. The last act of the drama is given below:

"On the morning of the 15th inst," writes the narrator, "we were aroused by the joyous peals of all the church-bells of the city, their rapid notes constantly interrupted by the din of musketry here, there, and everywhere around; at the same time a newsboy laid on our table an extra of the *Boletin Oficial*, couched in the following terms rendered into English: 'The citizen, Col. Andres Rosales, yesterday captured in the Cerro of Los Arraynes the principal head of the rebellion, Manuel Lozada. *Viva* the Supreme Government! *Viva* the brave Republican army! *Viva* the auxiliary forces!' Electrified by the unexpected intelligence conveyed by the dispatch issued from the official press of the city, the population had already massed itself in the grand central plaza to assure itself of the certainty of the important news, and to join in the fêtes extemporized by the City Council for the occasion. It was reported that the prisoner was momentarily expected to arrive in custody of the auxiliary troops, that had, under direction of their Indian chief, Col. Rosales, so persistently driven him from every mountain covert into the plain, and had fairly and finally entrapped him, with about twenty armed followers, within about six miles of the head-quarters of the Fourth Division of the regular army, stationed here. All the houses of trade and business in the city had been closed, and for several hours nearly the whole people were massed in street and plaza, waiting for the arrival of the captive chief.

At 1 o'clock P. M. the auxiliary force of Col. Rosales began to file into the principal streets of the city. In the midst of bodies of cavalry, mounted upon a poor, jaded horse, led by a cavalryman, came Lozada, dressed in pantaloons and jacket of dark, striped cotton drill, and a black slouched hat, with his hands upon the horn of his saddle, and looking forward without fixing a glance upon any person of the thousands that lined the sides of the streets, the silent witnesses of the extraordinary spectacle. It is due to the citizens then assembled to state that upon sight of the renowned Indian warrior, who had for fifteen years ruled them with firm hand under the sole law of his own supreme will, now seated on his jaded palfrey, led by another, appearing rather in the character of an humble sacristan, every note or sound of triumphant or tumultuous joy was hushed into a kind of silent compassion for a powerless foe. He was conducted to the strong quartel number 17, and delivered in charge of the commandant, Col. Jamarillo, whose character afforded sufficient security for the considerate but safe custody of the man. On the very next day after the entry of the captive into the city the military Court was hastily organized, and it resolved to try him under the law of the 3d of May of last year against the *plagiarios*—that is, the man-stealers, who hold their victim as a pledge, to be redeemed by money from his friends—a class of individuals who, in different parts of Mexico, have borrowed from Italy and Greece. In accordance with this law a *plagiario* can be summarily tried by his captors and shot upon the spot where he is taken, the forms of justice being very simple when the identity of the individual is known, the captors themselves, whether few or many individuals, constituting judges, jury, and executioners. Lozada was informed on Thursday of the fact that he would be tried by his captors as a *plagiario*, in having arrested the agent of the house of Barron, Forbes & Co., in this city, Fernando Menchaca, and held him in confinement under threats of death unless $100,000 were paid for his head, which amount of pledge was finally reduced by compromise to $60,000, one half in cash, and the other half in a note with approved security, payable in six months from date. On the next day the Court sentenced him to be shot, the sentence to be executed on the succeeding day, in the morning. The sentence of the Court was communicated in due form to Lozada, in his prison, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 18th inst.; and he was ordered to prepare for the execution by 6 o'clock in the morning of the next day.

When the sentence was communicated to him he simply asked that time might be given him to apply for Executive clemency. This being denied him, he remarked that he would be prepared for his execution and added: 'As I am to die so soon, I do not wish to die like any common individual. Be kind enough,' said he to Col. Jamarillo, 'to address letters in my name to the Generals and staff officers inviting them to my execution.'

Next morning about 5 o'clock the officer in command entered his room, informing him that, as soon as he could take some refreshments, he would prepare himself to depart, everything being now ready to proceed to the place of execution. About an hour was allowed him to make his final preparations. On finding a carriage at the door awaiting to receive him, he expressed a desire to walk; but this being overruled by his portly confessor, he quietly took his seat in the carriage alone with his spiritual guide, with the eyes of the thousands crowding the streets, dwellings, and every available space near, bent with their studious and inquiring gaze upon him. At this point, in his passing from the door of the *sahuan*, or main entrance of the building where he had been confined, to the carriage in the centre of the street in front, a distance of some thirty feet, was the first time we had the opportunity to see Manuel Lozada. He stood five feet seven inches in height, with round, symmetrical form, possessing great powers of endurance. His walk was erect, elastic, with the precision of a soldier. In color and general features he resembled the Moor, with prominent nose, and chin nearly Roman. From head to foot every part of his body was full of vitality. His head, unlike that of his race, was large and long, not round, with high, retreating forehead, perceptive faculties very large, and the reflective very small. He sat erect and motionless as a statue, looking straight forward, and as if lost in a deep reverie, for at least five minutes before the procession moved.

Escorted and guarded by the Seventeenth Battalion and the Fourteenth Cavalry to the place of his execution, an elevated mesa lying one mile from the plaza east of the city, and a half mile from the stone bridge crossing the beautiful stream that waters Tepic, a site known by the name of the Metates. It was a singular coincidence remarked by him, that the particular spot selected for the termination of his mortal career was the very place of his birth, one of the many singular incidents of his life, occurring without any agency of his own. The Twenty-fifth Battalion of the line and one company from each of the regiments stationed in the city, under command of Gen. Flores, had preceded the escort to the Metates, and had formed by the side of a large field inclosed by an old solid stone fence, introduced into the square which was completed by the accession of the escort, presenting a wall of living men and glistening steel, the exterior lines pressed by several thousand spectators, anxious to see and hear everything that occurred; the Generals and staff on their caparisoned steeds forming a group in the interior; Lozada requested permission to walk along the lines as in review, but this was denied him. He then solicited the favor of being allowed to address the soldiers and the people, which was acceded to.

Standing in the centre of the square, with his confessor beside him, holding his hat in his left hand, with perfect self-possession, in a low voice, ringing with liquid and not unmusical tones, he spoke to this assembly his last message on earth. It occupied about ten minutes in the delivery, and was in substance as follows:

'I beg to speak two words to the army and inhabitants of Tepic. Soldiers of the Federation: I have the honor to address you, and beg to state that, during sixteen years in which I have governed Nayarit and its people, my conscience assures me that I have always labored for their progress, wealth, and prosperity. I have never done wrong, and I yield up my life at this moment for the people whom I have governed. I entreat you to forgive me for the victims who have died in the several combats which you sustained against the forces under my command; and I also request that the shots which you are about to fire may be in such part of my body as to terminate my existence in a moment. People of the District of Tepic: My conscience assures me that I have wronged no one; and I do not repent of my acts; because, if at any time those who surrounded me did not fulfill my orders, the fault was not mine. And if misfortune in the future should overtake these people, others are to blame, and principally Don Domingo Nava. Do not blame me; because, as I have already declared, my intentions have always been good and true toward you. I die as a man should. Adieu! Adieu! Adieu!'

When the dauntless chief had concluded his discourse, a soldier approached to bandage his eyes; but he gently put away the bandage, threw his hat back upon his head, and kneeling, said to the soldiers detailed to fire upon him: 'Boys, do me the favor to aim at my head.' Five rifles were immediately leveled, with their muzzles within six feet or less of his person, and at the given signal were fired, sending their winged messengers of death through the heaving breast of Lozada, whose body slowly reclined to the ground. A Sergeant stepped forward to the extended form, and from a dragoon revolver gave the '*tiro de gracia*,' (gracious shot,) as it is here called by our Mexican Republican friends, sending the crushing missive through the back part of the head, and Manuel Lozada belonged to the past."

PANAMA AND PACIFIC MAIL.

A meeting of the Panama Railroad Directors was held at the offices of the Company, yesterday afternoon, to take action in regard to the advance of $500,000, which it had been deemed best to lend to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, to help it out of pressing financial difficulties. A lengthy discussion ensued regarding the advisability of the loan, and the nature of the security offered. It was proposed by the Pacific Mail Company to mortgage two of the new iron steamers and several of the old wooden side-wheelers as security for the $500,000. No definite action was taken in regard to the loan, although it is expected, that at the meeting which is to be held to day it will be decided to make it.

The Pacific Mail Directors also held a meeting, but no business of importance was transacted on account of the failure of the Panama Directory to decide upon the loan of $500,000. Pacific Mail stock rallied to 45¼ during the day, one per cent. higher than it sold at soon after the opening of the Board.

THE WATERFORD BANK ROBBERY.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE COMPROMISE WITH THE BURGLARS—AN INTERESTING STORY.

The Troy *Press* of Tuesday gives the subjoined history of the secret negotiations of the Waterford Bank Committee with the burglars who robbed the bank. "Like all sensations," it remarks, "the Waterford Bank robbery had its day of public interest and its night of public indifference. It is our design to revive its secret details. It will be remembered, it was said that a compromise had been effected with the robbers, by which, for thirty-three and a half per cent. of their value, they restored $300,000 worth of their plunder, &c., and that Pete Curley's discharge was due largely to the unwillingness of the agents of the bank to urge a suit, whose successful end might anger his accessories and thus baffle the above scheme. Substantially the foregoing version of the way in which the booty was regained is correct, but some details have since turned out to be wide of the mark, and other particulars have been lately revealed making it worth while to repeat the entire history. We now give in full the true and the only true statement yet published by any newspaper of the treaty with the burglars and its results:

Immediately after the acquittal of Pete Curley the bank committee, whose lukewarmness in the trial had been too obvious, went to New-York City on an errand they dared not lisp to a single soul out of the posted trio. Stealthily, as the thieves beset the bank on that eventful night, did these respectable men prowl about the metropolis, visiting strange haunts and dealing with hard characters that shunned the light, until at length their purpose was realized and the surrender of the bonds for a certain sum agreed upon. The place and hour having been specified, the worthy triumvirate was on hand. With that vast sum almost within their clutch they dreaded lest the other unreliable parties to the bargain would back out and again defeat them. But the burglars kept their covenant, and ere long a rickety hack rolled up to the door drawn by the skeleton of a horse arrayed in patched and rotten harness, and managed by a Jehu whose livery would have shamed the beggars of Berlin. From its appearance not even a clairvoyant would have dreamed of the treasure it bore. The servants of Justice were blind as their mistress, and so a big, rag-picker's bag was removed from the carriage unmolested to the apartment where thievery was to be compounded. The chiffoniers refused to accept any form of private commercial paper and stickled for cash. Without examining the bundle, carelessly thrown upon the floor, the head of the Bank Committee, in the hurry and excitement of the moment, counted out $30,000 in national bank notes, handed it to the chief of the gang, and received from him in return a receipt in full of all demands. The Committee having paid ten per cent. of the par value of the stolen bonds, rode home in triumph, and informed the depositors of the state of affairs. In the same breath they exacted a royalty of five to twenty-five per cent., according to the nature of the bonds, partly to reimburse themselves, partly to defray the expenses in the courts, and partly—if indeed a few pence might afterward be left—to distribute a soothing largess among those losers whose property was gone forever. From no one was thirty-three and one-third per cent. obtained. Some of the bonds could have been worked off by the burglars with less difficulty than others, and it was right that these should be assessed higher. The return of those that were more worthless, except to lawful possessors, was not so great a favor, and the percentge on them was proportionally reduced. The gross amount thus raised is known only to the committee, but it falls widely short of what has hitherto been thought. The assessment is so uneven that it all cannot much exceed the sum paid the robbers—ten per cent. of the face value of the bonds. So the raiders were more lenient and the committee shrewder than was supposed. Three hundred thousand dollars' worth was surrendered, mostly in railroad and local securities, negotiable in great part if a purchaser was not too cautious as to the guarantee. But the residue of the proceeds of the theft, consisting of United States coupons, had been squandered long ago, and not a shred of them came back. The lucky proprietors generally were glad to sacrifice a small part, and were grateful to the Committee for their good work.

Some stood out, especially one Morse, a farmer at Middletown, and one Wall Smith of Mechanicsville, who both stoutly believed the bonds would be sent back gratis. They therefore waited until the prospect was dismal in the extreme and then grew liberal. The yielded up the requisite proportion and got their property, which was not included in the first great batch, and for which the Committee paid the robbers nothing. It was just, however, to make all fare alike, and as the surplus was to go to the worst used victims, there was additional fitness in the levy on this couple. As the matter now stands, all persons whose bonds were recovered have agreed to pay their assessments, whether five, ten, fifteen, or twenty-five per cent., but all have not fulfilled their promise. The Bank Committee still holds a quantity of the securities for redemption at the will of their owners. The settlement of the muddle is thus deferred.

Another kink in this business which has but lately transpired is the fact that some $15,000 worth of the bonds was restolen from their own associates by two of the bank robbers, who are now at Saratoga negotiating their delivery to the bank committee. They are negotiable railroad coupons, and the smart fellows want to strike a trade on their own hook and wholly apart from the exchange at Gotham. Mr. J. B. Enos, the leading spirit of the Committee, was at Saratoga yesterday, and undoubtedly had a conference with the two thieves, and possibly terms were carried out. The thieves are very fearful lest their confederates discover their treachery and be revenged on them. In all communications with Mr. Enos they have laid stress on the need of greatest caution, and the latter has been very careful.

Mr. Enos has in his possession a list of the names of all the Waterford burglars. It was impossible to learn them all, but the band was six in number, composed of Pete Curley, one McCormick, one Weed, and three others, all notorious in certain localities. Now that he is free, Curley's complicity is openly avowed, and there is no shadow of doubt that he was a leader among the lawless set.

The suit of Benjamin Slade against the Waterford Bank is still pending, and is likely to be adjourned at the September Term. Slade alleges that his bonds were deposited as collaterals, but he never negotiated a bit of paper at the bank. He does not care to press his claim hard until he sees how much he is to receive of the overplus of the assessment. The bank committee will meet by and by and settle their affairs, and then if this sketch has left anything untold, an entire revelation will be made."

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Saturday evening, says the Sacramento *Union*, a gentleman in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company drove out to a place about fifteen miles from the city, where his family are stopping, and soon afterward started on his return to town. Before starting he lighted his meerschaum and indulged in a long and pleasant smoke as he drove along. This over, he placed the pipe in the outer breast pocket of his coat, and paid no more attention to it. By and by a peculiar smell greeted his olfactories—a smell of burning woolen cloth—and, as it increased, he began to look about to see if his garments were on fire, and at the first movement he found that the whole pocket had burned out of his coat, and the fire was spreading rapidly. He grabbed at the burning material hastily, but was so nervous about it that he frightened the horse, and the animal ran. To make matters worse, the lines were not buckled together, and one slipped out of his grasp while he was endeavoring to smother the fire with his other hand. Still worse, the increased speed increased the breeze, which fanned the fire, and portions of it dropped down upon his pants, burning through them, and causing him to bounce up and down on the seat as though he were trying to settle an unusually hearty meal! And there he was—horse running away, line dragging, and fire rapidly making the cuticle of his leg rival the hue of his red-flannel underclothing! At last by dint of dexterous clawing he managed to smother the fire, then stepped out on the shafts and recovered the line, and in course of time subdued the horse. Exceedingly thankful to get out of his trouble without broken bones, he rode on to the city in a subdued frame of mind, and never thought of being profane until, just as he was quietly slipping into a clothing-store with the buffalo robe gathered about him to conceal the deficiency of his wardrobe, he met full in the face two lady friends, who insisted upon his escorting them home, and wanted to know what in the world he had got himself wrapped up that way for!

ST. PATRICK'S MUTUAL ALLIANCE.

In the litigation growing out of the quarrel between the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association, and another benevolent society of a similar name, in which the former is plaintiff, and William O'Connell and Jeremiah Crowly defendants, the facts of which have been already published, Judge Daniels yesterday rendered a decision, in which he continues the existing injunction during the pendency of the action so far as to restrain the payment of money by the defendants without a full compliance with all the provisions of the by-laws, to prohibit the retention of moneys received in the hands of the treasurer undeposited, and to prohibit the use of the money of the Association for any purpose not expressly provided for by the by-laws, or a vote of the Board of Trustees or Directors.

THE KANAWHA COAL COMPANY.

APPLICATION BY A STOCKHOLDER TO DISSOLVE THE COMPANY.

Mr. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, counsel for Cassius H. Read, a stockholder of the Kanawha Coal and Oil Company, appeared before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, pursuant to a notice to show cause previously granted by Judge Pratt, and moved for a dissolution of the Company and appointment of a Receiver.

The petition of Mr. Read, on which the motion was made, states that the Company was organized in 1864, pursuant to an act of the Legislature authorizing the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, and chemical purposes, passed Feb. 17, 1848, and acts amending the same; that the Company was organized for the purpose, among others, of developing and improving lands, and mining coal and other minerals, and producing and obtaining rock or other petroleum oil; that the Trustees of the Company at its organization were Charles Gould, Willis Gaylord, Lucien Birdseye, Hiram J. Meisinger, and John Bradley: that within twenty days from the 1st of January, 1865, the Company failed to make and publish a report as required by law in such cases, or file the same with the County Clerk, and have failed to do so hitherto; that in the year 1865 the petitioner was induced to purchase, and is now the owner of, 4,500 shares of the stock; that for one year past the Company has suspended its lawful and ordinary business, and has thereby surrendered the rights, privileges, and franchises granted by any act of incorporation or acquired under the laws of this State, and should be adjudged to be dissolved. The petition concludes with the prayer that the Company be dissolved; that the directors account for their management and disposition of the funds and property of the Company committed to their charge, and that they pay all sums of money that may be found to be due from them, and the value of all property which they may have acquired themselves or may have transferred to others, or lost or wasted by any violation of their duties; that the Company and its officers be restrained from exercising any of its corporate rights, privileges, or franchises, and from collecting or receiving any debts or demands, and from paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the moneys, property, or effects of the corporation, until the further order of the Court; and that a Receiver of the property and effects of the Company be appointed, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes.

Edward Bradley, another stockholder, swears that, although the financial business of the Company was to have been carried on in this State and City, it has never had an office therein, and he has never been notified of any meeting of its Trustees or Directors; that the Company has not carried on the business for which it was organized for a year past, and its stock has thereby been rendered almost worthless and unmarketable; that the original Trustees were to hold office for one year, and that he has never heard of an election, nor has a legal election ever been held for Trustees since then, but that the stockholders have been entirely ignored in the direction and management of the interests of the Company, the Trustees, or those claiming to be such, assuming exclusive control over the assets and property of the Company, and acting without reference to the stockholders or their rights and interests.

Charles E. Foreman, also astockholder, swears that the Company has never at any time carried on the ordinary and lawful business for which it was organized, and confirms the preceding affidavit as to no election for new Trustees having been had, and the stock being reduced to worthlessness through the action of those assuming to be Trustees. He further swears that he has often called on Lucien Birdseye, one of the corporators and first President, to obtain information as to the affairs of the Company, but could get none; that when such Company was organized a prospectus was issued stating that it had a paid-up capital of $2,000,000, which was paid for lands in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky, but which represeutentations were untrue, and fraudulently made for the purpose of selling the stock.

A certificate from the County Clerk was also produced showing that no certificate that the capital of the Company had been paid in, as required by statute, had been placed on file in his office. On this state of facts Mr. Bartlett proceeded to argue the points of law, contending that the Company should be dissolved because it has for one year suspended the ordinary and lawful business of such corporation, and therefore should be deemed to have surrendered the rights, privileges and franchises granted by any act of incorporation, or acquired under the laws of this State, (2 R. S., 484.) A careful comparison, he said, of the provisions of the statute with the previous decision, will, I think, pretty clearly show that the statute is to be regarded, not as a substitute for the common law rule referred to, but as cumulative merely. A series of decisions in this State had established the doctrine that if a corporation suffers acts to be done which destroy the end and object for which it was instituted, it is equivalent to a surrender of its rights. The statute goes much further, and provides that a mere suspension of the ordinary business of the corporation shall operate as a surrender. (Brandt vs. Benedict, 17 N. Y., 95.) Where the effect of the surrender is to destroy the end for which the corporation or the corporate capacity was instituted, the corporation, or the corporate capacity, is itself destroyed. (2 Kyd on Corp., 467.) When the purposes for which a corporation was created can no longer be answered, there is no reason why it should not be considered to be so far dissolved as that the crown may raise there a new corporation. (Justice Grose in King vs. Passmore 3 Term, 244.) The object of introducing this thirty-eighth section into the article relative to proceedings against corporations in equity, when the same provision in terms was contained in the last clause of the fourth section of the bill containing special provisions relative to certain corporations, could have been for no other purpose, however, than to give to this Court the power to decree and declare the surrender of the corporate rights and franchises, and to decree the dissolution of corporations which were not moneyed corporations, in cases coming within the provisions of this thirty-eighth section. When any corporation, therefore, other than those mentioned in the last section of that article, has remained insolvent for a year, or has neglected or refused for that length of time to pay its ordinary or undisputed evidences of debt, or has for one whole year suspended the ordinary and lawful business for which the corporation was created, I think any creditor or stockholder who has an interest in closing up its affairs, and having its effects applied to the payment of its debts or distributed among its stockholders, may file a bill in this Court against the corporation, to have its dissolution judicially declared, and its concerns wound up under the direction of the Court. (Ch. Walworth, in Mickles vs. Rochester City Bank, 11 Paige's Reps, 126.) The Company should be dissolved, because the whole amount of capital stock fixed and limited by it has not been paid and a certificate thereof made and recorded pursuant to the statute. (3 R. S., 735; Burr vs. Wilcox, 22 N. Y., 557; Woodruff and Beach Iron Works vs. Chittenden, 4 Bos., 414; 18 Barb., 152.)

Ex-Judge Birdseye opposed the application by a denial of the material facts of the petition, and claimed that the Company, now nine years in existence, had not by its acts brought itself within the provisions of the law authorizing its dissolution.

The Court appointed Ex-Judge Beebe Referee, to take testimony as to the facts, and report thereon.

BROOKLYN ANNEXATION.

The Commission appointed to consider the advisability of consolidating the five county towns of Kings County with the City of Brooklyn, met yesterday afternoon, in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, in the Court-house, Brooklyn, Hon. Judge Lott presiding. The clerk read the various reports, already published in THE TIMES, and presented by the special committees. The Committee on Consolidation reported adversely to the incorporation of the duties and powers of the Board of Supervisors with those of the Board of Aldermen, as contemplated by the Charter, and gave reasons why such incorporation would be injurious. Adopted. Mr. Kinsella was formally admitted a member of the Board, in the place of Mr. Baylis, resigned. The report on the terms of consolidation was then taken up by sections. Mr. Bergen, of New-Utrecht, moved that the public parks be excluded from the property of the present City of Brooklyn, which shall be appraised for the general consideration of relative values. Adopted. A long discussion ensued on the motion to exclude Coney Island from appraisement, and the retention of it for the benefit of the town of Gravesend, it being claimed as the private property of the town under an original grant. After a debate occupying about one and one-half hours, the motion to except Coney Island and Pelican Beach from appraisement was carried by 7 to 4. Mr. Bergen then moved that the whole report under discussion be laid on the table, and that the Controller be requested to furnish the Commission with the exact condition of the debts and estimated value of the property of the present City of Brooklyn. Carried. Mr. Hamilton moved that a special committee of five be appointed to consider all the reports presented, and prepare a plan for the consolidation of the country towns with the City of Brooklyn. Lost.

The Commission then adjourned until Monday next at 2 P. M.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.

Dr. James Watt, the Register of Records and Vital Statistics for the City of Brooklyn, in his report, to be presented to the Board of Health to-day, shows that the deaths for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 23, were exactly 250, being 9 less than on the preceding week, and 61 less than on the corresponding week of last year. There have been but 51 deaths from cholera infantum, being a decrease of 22 from that of the previous week, and 25 less than the corresponding week of last year. There have been no deaths during the week from small-pox, while during the same week of last year there were 3. Three-fifths of the entire mortality was among children under five years of age; the exact number being 153. One death was caused through the swallowing of a pin, and three persons died above the age of four-score years. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards, being one-fifth of the whole number in the twenty-two wards.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS TO BE ORGANIZED—BUILDINGS TO BE BLOWN UP ON OCCASION.

The Fire Commissioners are empowered and directed by an act supplemental to the new charter, entitled, "An act to provide for the more effectual extinguishment of fires in the City of New-York," to organize a corps of sappers and miners, to be composed of not more than three members, whether officers or private firemen, of each company in the department, to be appointed by the Commissioners upon the nomination of the chief engineer. They are also directed to appoint a competent officer to instruct and drill this corps in the use of explosives, with an annual salary of $2,000, and to establish one or more depots for the storage of explosives. Whenever, in case of fire, the destruction of any building may be ordered by the engineer in command, it is made the duty of this corps or any of its members, under the direction of such engineer, to level the same by the use of explosives to arrest the spread of the flames.

The Board of Fire Commissioners has decided that the corps shall be composed of one man from each of the thirty-seven engine and fifteen hook-and-ladder companies in the department, making fifty-two in all. They will be carefully selected. President Perley has asked the opinion of Major Gen. John Newton, of the United States Engineers, with regard to the best kind of explosives for the destruction of buildings, and the safest and most convenient place for their storage.

Gen. Newton has replied in general terms, but there are many details requiring further consideration. The explosives now in possession of the Fire Department are stored in the Seventh Avenue Arsenal, where they will probably be kept in the future, though the magazines at Hell Gate and of the Hazard Powder Company in New-Jersey, nearly opposite Thirtieth street, have been mentioned, as also the powder-boats of several other companies on the New-Jersey flats. The explosives could be brought from any of these places in less than an hour, which time would be required for the mining necessary to prepare for them, so that the objection as to distance is met; while the danger of storing such dangerous materials in the City is obviated.

Mr. Perley, is of opinion that the matter cannot be hurried, as, although the use and effect of explosives in leveling fortifications and earthworks are well known, but comparatively little information is on record as to their employment for the destruction of buildings. The subject must be carefully examined in order to secure the best means for the end proposed. Gen. Newton has manifested a desire to render all the assistance in his power, and an effort will be made to get an officer of the United States Engineers detailed to drill and instruct the corps.

The formation of this corps is undoubtedly very desirable, in order to complete the organization of the Fire Department and render it equal to any emergency. A hundred years might elapse before the services of such a body would be required, but on the other hand, the experience of Chicago and Boston and of our own City in 1835 shows the possibility of such an occasion and the necessity of guarding against it. Among the possible disasters are an interruption of the water supply or extreme cold weather during the prevalence of a great fire. During the fire of 1835 it was necessary to obtain marines and soldiers to act as sappers and miners from the Navy-yard and Governor's Island. The corps will probably be organized before the Winter.

EX-SENATOR FOOTE'S OPINION OF GEN. GRANT.

In his last published letter, Ex-Senator Foote deals with current political topics, and takes another shot at his ancient enemy, Jefferson Davis. Speaking of the doctrine of secession, he says: "The long-menaced experiment of secession has been at last formally tested in practice. This experiment has undoubtedly proved a signal and even a ridiculous failure, despite all the heroic blood poured forth so generously in homage of what was to prove at last a fanciful and contemptible *ignis fatuus*. The Federal Government, without any unauthorized or very dangerous expansion of its own legitimate powers, has proved itself in the last thirteen years capable not only of defending its own existence against all the attacks of insurrectionary violence, but has also been eventually able to subject to deserved punishment the most powerful Government beyond the ocean for daring openly to countenance the efforts made for its overthrow. This double victory is eminently calculated to discourage similar attempts to disrupt the Federal Union in future. The absurd and utterly untenable dogma of secession has become at last 'a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.'"

This is aimed at Davis' recent speech, wherein he stated that his hope of secession in the future lay in the sons of the present generation of Southern mothers. Referring to the present condition of the country, the Ex-Senator writes:

"I now confidently assert that there has never been a time in the history of this Republic when the great body of the American people, North and South, East and West, were more firmly and inseparably attached to the free institutions under which we are living than at present. I shall venture on an additional assertion, the truth of which I am sure that a grave and dispassionate examination will not fail to impress upon any sound and well-constituted mind; and that is, that at no former period of our history, not even during the administrations of Washington and Jackson, were the Constitution and laws of the land more firmly and successfully maintained and enforced than at the present moment. Never was more of moderation and forbearance put in exercise by the Executive Department of the Government than we are daily and hourly witnessing. Never were the blessings of civil and religious liberty more fully enjoyed by all classes of our people."

He estimates the cry of Cesarism at its proper value, says it is an old one, and was used in the times of Washington and Jefferson; and thus speaks of Gen. Grant and the "rickety and discredited Democratic Party":

"Let me ask, with all gravity, when did this much-reviled public servant seriously transcend the limits of his official power, either in war or in peace? When did he fail on any proper occasion to show that he was resolved to keep the military subordinate to the civil power? When did he play the part of tyrant or oppressor toward any man whatever, either in war or peace? I did not vote for Gen. Grant in the late Presidential election. I have but a slight personal acquaintance with him. It is, I think, quite probable that we shall never know each other much better than we now do. I am as little authorized, therefore, to speak for him on this subject as any other man now in Washington City. But I have lived a good while, and I sometimes flatter myself that I have not lived altogether in vain. I know something of men and of their probable motives of action. I have mingled freely with the public men of my generation, and have not, perhaps, been oftener wrong in my estimation of human character than some others of whom I could make mention. I have been stationed for three months past in Washington City, and have been a diligent observer of all the 'signs of the times,' here displayed to view; and I now declare my firm and rooted conviction that there is not a man to be found upon the soil of America more averse to Cæsarism, as it is called, than the present much-denounced President of the United States. I am confident that if he had a thousand lives he would freely risk them all in defense of our republican institutions. I am quite as confident, too, that no American patriot now living has more respect for the example and character of Washington than has this eminent personage. As to running for the Presidency a third time, I am well satisfied that he has neither said nor done aught to justify a suspicion that he has the least wish to be elected to the Presidency for an additional term. If the enemies of reconstruction and the constitutional amendments wish not to encounter Gen. Grant's heretofore invincible popularity in the Presidential field, common prudence should teach them to change their present political attitude. Let them cease their endeavors to reorganize the rickety and discredited Democratic Party for the next Presidential contest. Let them openly and frankly accept the results of the war. Let them cease that constant bickering about trifles, that ill-natured snarling over the ordinary and necessary exercise of power on the part of the Government. Let them make a manly and liberal allowance for results which no commingled wisdom and virtue could possibly have averted. Let them rise up above the arts of low decrial and calumny. Let them evince a proper regard for the honor of their country and the dignity of free institutions as represented by those into whose hands the people themselves have committed for a short term the symbols of official power. Let them assume a position with prompt and manly frankness which will at once extinguish the suspicions which their own indiscreet conduct has engendered that a secret alliance is now existing between the open supporters of secession in the South and the now reorganizing Northern Democracy for the prosecution of another joint struggle for the reins of Federal power. But above all things, let Jeff. Davis be kept at home for a year or two, so that he no more play the part of a blustering Goliath, which he is now doing, to the regret of all patriotic men, and to the alarm of some of the friends of the Union."

WAR REMINISCENCE.

The following paragraph heads the editorial columns of a Lawrence (Kan.) paper in its issue of last Thursday: "This is the 21st of August, and it is a sad anniversary to many of our citizens. Ten years ago this morning the town was burned and more than 100 of our citizens murdered in cold blood by Quantrell and his ruffians. Let us be thankful that peace and prosperity have left but little mark of that fearful event, save in the hearts of those who were so crully bereaved of friends or kindred."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BANKRUPT LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication appearing in your columns of to-day, entitled "Bankrupt Law Defeated," was in my opinion, and I have no doubt in the opinion of thousands of our City merchants, "well timed." The spirit of liberty and the genius of our country require that there should be vested in some of its functions the power of enacting bankrupt laws.

This power, with the peculiar wisdom and foresight which guided the framers of our National Constitution, was vested in Congress. That body, having neglected for some time after its organization to enact such a law, the several States either continued the exercise of such insolvent laws as they had severally enacted, or proceeded to establish State insolvent laws. These laws being in force at the time of the enactment of the first Bankrupt law of Congress, the State courts continued to exercise their jurisdiction under and by virtue of them. Upon the establishment of a uniform system of proceedings in bankruptcy by the United States the question very soon arose as to the validity of a State insolvent act during the period that the United States Bankrupt act was in force. The discussion of so important a question was animated and able, bringing forward the opinions of many eminent jurists, both pro and con, the one party holding that the State insolvent acts were not inconsistent with the United States Bankrupt law, and that both the State and the United States might at the same time properly exercise jurisdiction under their respective acts; the opposition, on the contrary, holding that, under the Constitution of the United States, the power to establish proceedings in bankruptcy was exclusively vested in Congress, and that at all events the State and the United States could not properly exercise jurisdiction over the subject under their respective acts at the same time, and that if the State acts ever obtained any constitutional force they became subverted and subservient to the United States acts immediately upon the United States acts becoming a law.

The issue thus presented was carried before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication at a time when the (once popular cry) of "State Sovereignty" was in the noon-tide of its power, and that Court held that both the State and United States might exercise jurisdiction under their respective acts at the same time.

This decision has never been overruled, and it stands as the law of to-day.

It is not for the writer to question the wisdom of a decision of the Court of final resort, but there has been a construction given to that portion of the clause of the United States Constitution providing for the establishment of uniform bankrupt laws, which seems to some to be at variance with the construction placed upon the remainder of that clause.

Subdivision 3 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution provides as follows, after reciting that Congress shall have power:

"To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States."

It has been repeatedly held that under this provision Congress has the exclusive jurisdiction upon the subject of naturalization, and the States cannot legislate upon the subject, and an opposite construction on the remaining clause of the same sentence is what many have failed to comprehend. Uniformity is the object sought for, and which can never be obtained while the States can enact laws upon the subject inconsistent with those of the United States. Decisions are law while they stand, but are not infallible, and if experience shall demonstrate the necessity of a different construction of the clause quoted, it will probably be obtained.

JUS.

ELEVATED RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through your columns I desire to attract public attention to an outrage upon the public by the employes of the Elevated Railway. Monday afternoon, at 6:08, the second train, consisting of three cars, stopped at Franklin-street on its way up, where there were about twenty-five passengers waiting to get on board. Almost immediately it started again, the platform gates being rudely slammed in the faces of about one-third of the passengers, who had not rushed, like so many lunatics, to climb on board before the train stopped. A young lad who, apparently, was a brakeman, sung out pertly, "Take the next train, due in a minute," and on being asked if the "next train" would connect with the Thirtieth street train on the Hudson River Railroad, answered "Yes," as he was whirled quickly out of sight. It turned out that there was no "next train," or, at least, there was none until the regular train at 6:20, too late for the Hudson River Railroad train leaving Thirtieth street at 6:30. As a result, eight or nine passengers—commuters on the Hudson River Railroad—missed their train and had to wait until 8 o'clock for another, thus causing alarm and inconvenience at home, and in one case—that of a physician—promising very serious results in not being able to keep an appointment for a consultation in a serious case of sickness. Now the only excuse that the officers of that train make is that they were full, but if that were true, why stop at all? Certainly, if they could take on two-thirds of the twenty or more passengers, they could have taken the rest, and the willful and deliberate lie of that brakeman prevented us from trying to get on, which we might possibly have accomplished. The above is only one of the many cases where passengers by this line are treated rudely and without consideration. One of the conductors is said to be an Ex-Police Captain, and certainly he carries station-house manners into his present position. It is his custom at Franklin street station to blockade the front platform of the rear car, thus forcing all the passengers from that station into the front car, when there is more room in the rear car, and his excuse is that he "can collect the fare easier if he gets them all together." Whether such conduct is upheld by the managers of the road I cannot say, but I know that if they wish to do business as business men, they should treat their patrons as friends rather than as enemies, and not hustle and crowd them like cattle in a cattle-train.

F. B. T.

A MEETING HELD BY TELEGRAPH.

The Troy papers give an account of a meeting of the employes of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company embraced in the First Division, which was held Sunday afternoon. The meeting was in reference to the death of C. L. Goodwin, late Superintendent of that division. All the stations included in the division were connected into one circuit, extending from New-York to Albany, thence via Troy to Saratoga and return to Albany, westward to Syracuse, and via Oswego, Clyde, and Rochester to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, back from Buffalo via Auburn, Seneca Falls, &c., to Auburn again. The meeting was held by telegraph. Each person remained in his own office and telegraphed his remarks or motions to the others. Promptly at 2 P. M. (Buffalo time) New-York called the meeting to order. Buffalo moved that Mr. Hauff, chief operator at New-York, be made permanent Chairman. The motion was seconded by Troy, and carried. The Chairman then suggested that Mr. McCoy, manager of the Buffalo office, be nominated as Secretary, to which the meeting unanimously responded in the affirmative. The Chairman then said: "I think it is well understood that the object of this meeting is to take some measures in respect to C. L. Goodwin, our late Superintendent, and pass resolutions of respect and sympathy. Any remarks will now be in order. Allow me to suggest that they be brief, as we have not much time, after which I will call on Mr. McCoy for a short statement of the particulars of his death." Albany then moved that a committee from the Buffalo office, with Mr. McCoy as Chairman, be appointed to draft resolutions. Seconded by Brewsters and carried. Buffalo then announced the names of nine gentlemen connected with that office as the Committee on Resolutions. The Chairman then called on Mr. McCoy, of Buffalo, for the particulars of Mr. Goodwin's illness and death, to which Mr. McCoy responded with remarks of about thirty minutes' duration, which were listened to with the closest attention. New-York then asked if any one else had any remarks to offer. Troy said: "I presume many of us would, but as the time is going fast, I suggest we hear the resolutions at once." The resolutions were then read and adopted, and an adjournment then followed. The meeting was entirely harmonious throughout, and the state of the weather and condition of the wires peculiarly favorable to its success.

COUNTY CLAIMS.

Mr. Malcolm Campbell, on behalf of Robert Boyd, made a motion before Judge Robinson, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay $1,150, earned during the years 1868 and 1869 by Charles Wache as clerk in the Surrogate's Office, and assigned to Mr. Boyd. Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean presented a return on behalf of the Controller, to the effect that the claim had never been allowed by the Auditor of Accounts in the Finance Department; and that there was no money in the Treasury of the City or County appropriated for or applicable to the payment of the claim. After argument as to the numerous statutes interpretation to be given to the issuing of bonds by the Controller authorizing the issuing of bonds by the Controller for the payment of County claims, Judge Robinson suggested that before the Controller could be compelled to act, he having returned that he had no money applicable to the payment of this claim, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would have to be put in motion.

Acting on this suggestion, Mr. Campbell withdrew his motion against the Controller.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$12,000 Mo. 6s	92⅞	300 St. Paul	50⅝
100 Western Union	89⅝	100 do....b3.	50⅝
100 do....b3.	89⅝	400 Union Pacific	26
200 do	89¾	100 do	25⅞
200 do....c.	89¾	200 do....b3.	25⅞
100 do	89½	300 North-western	64
100 do....s3.	89½	100 Erie Railway	59
500 do	89½	100 do	58⅞
100 do	89½	100 do....s3.	58¾
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104¼	100 do	58¾
100 do....s3.	104¼	200 C., C. & I. C....s3.	30½
400 Rock Island	108½	100 do....c.	30⅛
200 do	108⅛	200 do	30¼
400 Pacific Mail	44⅛	100 Lake Shore....b3.	92⅝
100 do	44⅜	100 do	92⅝
200 do	44⅛	21 do	92¾
1300 do	44⅜	400 do....s3.	92⅛
200 do....s3.	44⅜	100 do	92½
100 do	44⅜	300 Ohio & Miss.	38⅞
400 do	44⅛	100 do	38¾
200 do....b3.	44⅜	1000 Tol. & Wab.	67½
100 do	44¼	700 do....s10.	67
100 do	44⅜	100 do	67⅜
1400 do	44¼	400 do	67½
100 do....s3.	44⅛	100 do	67¼
500 do....c.	44⅛	100 Atl. & Pac. P.	26½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....b. c. c.	117	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b. c. c.	119

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old	82	50 Mich. C....b. c. s3.	92
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	104	300 Erie Rail....b. c.	58¾
1,000 Lake S. C. C.	99	10 Panama R....b. c.	116
1,000 West. Pac. Bds.	92½	20 Cl. & P. Gd....b. c.	87¼
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st	81½	56 L. S. & M. S....b. c.	92⅞
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	73	100 do	92⅝
7,000 U. P. 10s, inc.	62	1300 do	92½
5,000 do	61¾	100 do....s5.	92½
1,000 Cleve. & P. 3d.	98¼	500 do....s3.	92½
500 Mer. & E. 1st.	105½	200 do	92⅝
2,000 Cl. & P. 4th.	87½	600 do....b3.	92½
10,000 M. & S. P. 7s, G.	89	1100 do	92½
90 Amer. Exch. Bnk.	110	100 do....c.	92⅝
30 Centl. Nat. Bank.	98	200 do	92½
20 Continental Bnk.	90	100 do....s3.	92½
200 Canton Co.	98	300 do	92⅝
100 Maryland Coal	24	100 Un. Pacific....b. c.	26⅛
100 W. U. T....b. c. b3.	89¾	100 do	26
100 do....c.	89⅝	600 do	25⅞
100 do	89⅝	100 do	26
700 do	89½	100 do....c.	26⅛
100 do....b3.	89⅞	200 do	26¼
200 do....s3.	89⅝	200 do....b3.	26¼
100 do	89¾	200 Chi. & N. W....b. c.	64
500 do	89¾	400 Mil. & St. P....b. c.	50½
1100 do	89⅝	100 M. & S. P. Pf....b. c.	70⅝
100 do....c.	89⅝	400 T., W. & W....b. c.	67⅛
600 do	89¾	100 do	67¼
100 Pacific Mail....s3.	44⅛	100 do	67⅜
100 do....b. c. s3.	44⅛	300 do	67¼
400 do	44¼	100 do	68
100 do....c.	44⅛	100 do	67¾
400 do	44⅜	200 do	67½
400 do	44⅜	200 do	67⅜
2300 do	44⅛	100 do....s10.	67
100 do....c.	44⅛	100 do	67¼
1800 do	44¼	100 H. & St. Jo....b. c.	36⅛
500 do	44⅝	300 Del., Lack. & W.	100⅝
1700 do	44⅜	10 do	100⅜
200 do....b3.	44⅝	300 do	100½
100 do	44⅜	100 do....c.	100½
1300 do	44⅜	800 do	100½
500 do....b3.	44⅝	100 C. & R. I....b. c. s3.	108½
300 do	44⅝	500 do	108½
300 do	44⅞	20 Morris & Essex	91¼
200 do....b5.	45	100 O. & M....b. c. s3.	38¾
400 do	45⅛	900 do....s3.	38⅞
100 do	45	100 do	39
100 do....b3.	45	500 do	39
2100 do	45	200 do	39
100 do	44⅞	200 do....c.	38⅞
300 do....b3.	45	100 do	38¾
100 do	45	300 do	38¾
100 do	45⅛	300 do....b3.	38¾
100 Atlantic Mail	1	100 do	38⅝
100 N.Y.C.&H....b. c. b3.	104⅜	400 do	38⅞
100 do....c.	104⅜	100 do	38¾
100 do....s4.	104⅛	100 C., C. & I. C....c.	30⅛
100 do	104¼	1200 do	30⅛
100 do	104¼	200 do	30
200 do	104⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$500 U.S. 5-20 C. '64.	117	$39,000 U. S. 5s C. '81.	114⅛
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '65n.	117		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300 Western Union	89⅜	800 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅜
200 do	89½	50 do	104¼
100 do....b3.	89⅝	100 Erie Railway	59⅛
100 Lake Shore	92⅝	300 do	59¼
200 Pacific Mail	44½	100 do	59⅜
500 do	44⅜	500 do	59⅜
300 do	44⅝	100 do....b3.	59⅝
100 do	44⅝	200 do	59½
500 do	44⅞	100 Panama	115
500 do	45⅛	100 Union Pacific....c.	26¼
100 do	45⅛	200 do	26⅜
200 do	45¼	200 do....b3.	26⅝
400 do	45⅛	100 Toledo & Wab.	67⅛
300 do	45⅛	100 do	67½
100 do	45⅛	100 do	67½
100 do	45¼	100 do....s3.	67¼
800 do	45⅛	400 St. Paul	50½
100 do....s3.	45	500 Ohio & Miss.	38⅞
500 do	45	100 C. C. & I. C.	30⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. St. 6s	92¼	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	104⅜
1,000 Erie 3d M.	101½	500 do....b. c.	104⅜
3,000 L. D. Bd's....b. c.	96	100 do....s10.	104⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	81	600 do	104⅝
10,000 U.P. 10s inc....b. c.	62	800 do....b10.	104⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.	99⅝	1100 Erie....b. c.	59½
1,000 do	99½	100 do....s3.	59⅜
3,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	84	400 L. S. & M. So....b. c.	92⅝
400 West. Un. Tel....b. c.	89½	100 do....b3.	92⅝
200 do....b. c.	89⅝	100 do....b10.	92⅝
1000 do	89¾	400 Un. Pac....b. c. b3.	26¼
200 do	89⅞	300 do	26⅛
300 do	90	200 do	26⅛
100 do....b3.	90	300 do	26⅛
600 do	90⅛	200 do	26⅛
200 do....b3.	90⅛	300 do	26⅜
100 Harlem....b. c.	130½	100 do....b3.	26½
200 Pacific Mail	45	600 do	26⅜
300 do....b. c.	45⅛	800 do	26⅜
500 do	45	300 Mil. & St. P....b. c.	50⅝
300 do	44⅞	100 do	50½
300 do	44⅝	100 M. & St. P. Pf....b. c.	70
100 do....b3.	44⅞	200 Del., Lack. & W.	100⅝
500 do	44⅞	100 Morris & Essex	91½
300 do	45	100 Ohio&Miss....b. c. b3.	39
100 do....b3.	45⅛	100 H.&St.Joseph....b. c.	37
300 do....b3.	45⅛	100 C., C. & I. C....b. c.	30¼
400 do	45⅛	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf....b. c.	45
1100 Ill. Cent. Scrip.	100½		
400 Chic. & R. I....b. c.	108¾		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. C. 6s, '81.	119⅛	500 Pacific Mail	45⅜
350 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅝	1800 do	45⅛
100 do....b3.	104⅜	700 do	45⅛
100 do....b60.	105	400 do	45¼
100 Western Union	90⅛	1100 do	45⅛
1300 do....b3.	90⅛	900 do	45
1100 do	90¼	100 do....s3.	44⅞
200 do	90⅛	1000 do	44⅞
100 do....b2.	90⅛	200 do....b3.	44⅞
100 do....b5.	90⅛	300 do	45
200 Erie....b3.	59⅝	200 do	44⅞
300 Lake Shore	92⅝	500 do....b3.	45
300 Union Pacific	26⅜	200 do	45
300 do	26½	200 do	45⅛
200 do....s3.	26⅝	300 do	45⅛
300 Rock Island	109	700 do	45⅜
100 St. Paul	50⅝	200 do	45¼
100 St. Paul Pref.	70	200 Ohio & Miss.	39⅛
100 Tol. & Wab....s10.	67¼	100 C. C. & I. C.	30⅛
100 do....b3.	67⅝	300 Atlantic & Pac. P.	27
10 Fort Wayne	93½		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The efforts to advance the Gold speculation, as well as the purpose of the same clique to depress Stocks, made little or no progress today. The difficulty with the Gold speculation is the indifference of the public outside the Gold Room, and the want of a pronounced *short* interest inside the Room to make the movement, with all the pretention and threats of Mr. Jay Gould and his following, anything but a one-sided affair. And the fervent belief on the Street is that the expected profits on Gold "for a rise" are to be sacrificed to the hopes of a *bearish* and profitable raid upon the Stock market. If the freedom of the Money market, left to its legitimate action at the close of August, can possibly be reversed by borrowing on Gold, at higher rates than the Stock Brokers have been paying, the calculation is that Stock prices will be brought so low as to enable the Gold clique to cover a heavy *short* interest at cheap prices.

The sequel to this calculation is yet to be seen. If Money should become firm at 7 ₱ cent., and this rate established as the minimum for the Fall months, it will not necessarily follow that Stocks will fall, or the Merchants, on a prosperous trade, complain of the cost of Money. It is not improbable that such a rate will soon be established, and the sooner, perhaps, the better, to bring out lenders with the certainty of employment on call loan at 7 ₱ cent., and all the chances of a higher rate on time engagements of 30@60 days.

The Gold market left, for a few hours this morning, by the clique, to take care of itself, fell to 115¼ ₱ cent. Soon after 12 o'clock the necessity was felt of stiffening the price against a more serious relapse, and the bidding returned to 115⅜@115½@115⅜, and soon after fell back to 115¼ ₱ cent. again, at which the quotation stood at 3 o'clock P. M.

The price of Money acted somewhat after the same fashion. There was a talk of 7 ₱ cent. on the Stock Exchange about 1 o'clock, but before 3 o'clock the rates were easy at 4@5 ₱ cent., and the gathering of Brokers on the Street corner noted for "fixing" loans over night comparatively small. The tendency of rates on Merchant paper, 60 days to 4 months, and on time loans on Stock collateral is upward, most of the lenders, outside of Bank, holding back for higher terms.

When Gold fell to 115¼@115⅛ ₱ cent. this morning there was a somewhat improved inquiry for Foreign Bills, at the low rates of Monday and Tuesday, and fewer cheap Bills could be had. Later in the day the rates on London were, 60 days, 107¾@107⅞ ₱ cent., and sight 108⅝@108¾ ₱ cent.

The demand for Currency to move the Western crops set in unusually early this season at Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., where there happened to be a liberal accumulation of National Bank Notes and Greenbacks to meet the early orders. There is little question that the wants of the country will be large, while the Western Bankers have smaller balances in New-York to draw upon. On the other hand the Treasury Department, through the Currency Bureau, notify that $3,000,000 Bank Notes applied for by the new Banking Associations of the South and West, under the Act of July, 1870, but not yet taken out, nor the Public Stocks deposited at Washington, will be issued to other Banks, if not called for, and the Stocks left in security by the middle of September. This sum is independent of the control of the Administration of over $44,000,000 Greenbacks in reserve in the Treasury.

The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange was firm on Pacific Mail on the progress making by the reorganized Board of Directors in providing for the Money wants of the concern. Their negotiations have not yet taken shape, but the belief is current that they will get all the means required not only to redeem their pressing obligations but to put the semi-monthly China Mail service into efficient operation in October, whereby they are insured the Government subsidy of $1,000,000 per annum, or 5 ₱ cent. on their entire capital. The Vanderbilt Stocks were firm, and the Stocks of the Union Pacific, Erie, Ohio and Mississippi steadier than yesterday. The following quotations were made at the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M., as compared with Tuesday afternoon.

Closing Quotations—AUG. 27.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¾	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅛	119
American Gold	115⅝	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	107¾	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104¼	104½
Chicago and Rock Island	108½	109⅛
Pacific Mail	44¼	45⅜
St. Paul Preferred	70¼	70¼
St. Paul Common	50¾	50½
Ohio and Mississippi	39	39
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	90⅛
Erie	59⅛	59½
Union Pacific	25⅞	26¼
Lake Shore	92½	92½
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅝	30¼
Toledo and Wabash	67½	67½
Harlem	130⅜	130½
Atlantic and Pacific	26¾	26½
North-west	64⅜	64¼
Missouri Pacific	47½	47¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36	36¾

The Treasury Office paid out to-day $491,000 Gold Interest, and received $446,000 Gold Customs. To-morrow the Assistant Treasurer will sell $1,500,000 Gold.

There was some talk on the Street this morning about the intended refusal of some, if not most of the down-town Banks, to promote the Gold speculation by exchanging Currency for Gold Notes with the Brokers of the clique, reporting the latter as part of their Gold averages, and charging interest upon the latter until re-exchange. The rumor probably grew out of the discussion of this exceptional and vicious practice in the morning papers and in mercantile circles. We cannot say that the Banks pointed at will reverse their recent action. A few of them are reckless enough to defy all public sentiment, and others, it is surmised, could not afford to abandon this means of maintaining their proper reserves. A portion of the Gold clique was greatly exercised about the rumor.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows at the close of to-day's business. The offerings of Bonds continue very light, and while the low ruling of Exchange affects the orders to buy for Europe, the quotations keep up so well in London that prices here are very firm for the few Bonds brought on the market:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	117½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	119½	5-20 reg., '67	117¼
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	119
5-20 coup., '62	117	5-20 reg., '68	117½
5-20 reg., '64	117¼	5-20 coup., '68	118¼
5-20 coup., '64	117¼	10-40 reg.	113¼
5-20 reg., '65	117¼	10-40 coup.	116½
5-20 coup., '65	118¾	5s coup., '81	114¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117	6s Currency	113¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	104½
N.Y.Cen.6s, R. Estate	90	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	91	Tol. & Wabash 2d.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	92
N.Y.Cen.7s, Con., '76.	101	Galena & Chic. 2d.	98
Erie 2d 7s, '79	103	Morris & Essex 1st.	105
Erie 2d 7s, '83	101	Morris & Essex 2d.	97
Erie 5th 7s, '88	98½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.	104½
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st, '77.	91	N. J. Cen. 2d.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	104	N. J. South. 1st 7s.	74
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	105
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	95½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	95
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.	98½	P.F.W.&C. 8 p.c. E. bs.	103
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	110	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.	98½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.	99⅝	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	87¼
M.So.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ ct.	104	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101	Chic. & Alton 1st.	103½
Cleve.&Tol. Newbds.	96	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94½
Cl., P. & Ash., Old bds.	97	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	91½
Cl., P. & Ash., newbds.	96	Ohio & Miss 2d.	84
Lake Shore Div. bds.	95	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	96½
L. Shore Con. C. bds.	99	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	88¼
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Mil.&St.P. 1st 8s, P.D.	106
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	99⅝	Mil.&St.P. 1st, LaC.D.	85
Western Pac. bds.	92½	M.&St.P. 1st, I.&M.D.	81
Union Pac. 1st bds.	81	Mil.&St.P. 1st, C.&M.	71
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	72½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.	81½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	61¾	Joliet & Chic. 1st.	103½
Belle.&So.Ill. 1st 8s.	95	Col., Chi. & I. 2d.	69¼
Alton & T.H. 2d Pref.	87	Tol., P. & War., W.D.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99¼	Tol., P.&War., B.Div.	83¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	96¼	Tol., P.&War. Con. 7s.	75
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	30
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	91	Bur., C.R.& M. 1st 7s.	88

The September Coupons on the Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Road are to be paid at Boston. See official advertisement.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

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☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
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☞ VERY SAFE and VERY PROFITABLE. At the present rate of gold, dividends, surplus funds, and high-priced securities may be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion insures an early and a large advance on their market value. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston; E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Financial Agents.

◆

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

◆

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD finished, and regular trains running through from New-York to Oswego. Of its First Mortgage Bonds a small amount remain yet unmarketed, and are offered for sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

◆

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 85½ flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall st.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 27.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40c. Resin quiet at $2 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 85.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Moss, bales	11
Bees-wax, pks	6	Resin, bbls	1,773
Copper, bbls	39	S. Turpentine, bbls	362
Copper, bars	386	Tar, bbls	48
Cotton, bales	2,095	Leather, sides	7,435
Dried Fruit, pks	105	Stearine, pks	60
Eggs, bbls	1,823	Tallow, pks	159
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Pork, pks	60
Beans, bbls	360	Cut-meats, pks	321
Flour, bbls	10,281	Lard, tcs	1,313
Meal, bbls	340	Butter, pks	4,342
Wheat, bushels	73,425	Cheese, pks	7,828
Corn, bushels	150,600	Pea-nuts, bags	562
Oats, bushels	13,850	Rice, pks	126
Rye, bushels	3,000	Starch, pks	1,400
Malt, bushels	600	Tobacco, hhds	478
Grass-seed, bags	100	Tobacco, pks	1,227
Flax-seed, bags	147	Wool, bales	176
Hides, No.	583	Whisky, bbls	641
Hides, bdls	73		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—301 pks. Tobacco, 15,600 bushels Wheat, 15,500 bushels Corn, 1,505 bales Cotton, 71 hhds. Tobacco, 210 bundles Leather, 187 bags Ore.

By the steamer Caledonia, for Glasgow—57 hhds. Tallow, 20 hhds. Hides, 3,595 bbls. Flour, 40,206 bushels Corn, 250 tcs. Grease, 48 tcs. Buttocks, 25 bxs. Ham, 198 bxs. Cheese, 50 bbls. Pork, 900 bags Oil-cake.

By the steamer Napoli, for Glasgow—7,740 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 100 bales Hair, 148 bxs. Bacon, 1,600 bbls. Flour, 140 hhds. Tallow, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 Oars, 44 tcs. Lard.

By the brig Tubal Cain, for Marseilles—413 hhds. Tallow, 556 bbls. Tallow, 129 pks. Tallow, 15 tcs. Tallow, 19 bbls. Beef, 350 bbls. Alcohol, 12 bxs. Florida Water, 310 tcs. Lard, 130 tcs. Grease, 61 hhds. Tobacco, 10,268 Staves.

By the steamer Hannover, for Bremen—3,803 bxs. Cheese, 400 tcs. Lard, 460 hhds. Tobacco, 247 cases Tobacco, 345 bbls. Apples, 80 bbls. Peaches, 2 bbls. Bees-wax, 168 pks. Bark, 100 cases Spermaceti, 473 bbls. Resin, 1,000 bushels Rye, 160 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 700 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Hidalgo, for Penarth Roads and orders—15,515 bushels Corn.

By the bark Laura, for Bremen—2,626 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 76 Oars.

By the bark Eldorado, for Hamburg—2,943 bbls. Resin, 120 logs Cedar.

CANDLES—Have been steady in price, but inactive, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.; Paraffine, 32c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Domestic product has been salable and held with confidence. Foreign has been inactive on scant offerings; Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do., $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton. At the regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal 90,000 tons were offered at auction by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co., and quite promptly disposed of at a shade higher prices, the extremes having been $4 77½@$5 45, as against $4 65@$5 42½ in July.

COFFEE—Rules strong in price, on a scant offering of stock, but is quiet. Sales of 3,000 bags Rio, by the Circassian, at New-Orleans, on private terms. The Rio telegram indicates a firm market. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20½c.@20¾c.; fair, 21¼c.@21½c.; good, 21¾c.@22c.; prime, 22¼c.@22½c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit. Rio, in lots, 20½c.@23c., gold; Java, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@22½c.; San Domingo, 19½c.@20c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in more confident demand, and quoted stronger in price, for early delivery, the better grades of Gulf stock favoring sellers decidedly. Sales, 1,766 bales, including 1,324 bales to shippers, 417 bales to spinners, and 25 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings show a fairly active market, with prices closing buoyantly, the several options indicating an improvement of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ ℔. Sales since our last of 11,100 bales, of which 1,600 bales were last evening, and 9,500 bales to-day, with 800 bales more at the calls, closing with August contracts quoted at 19 31-32c.@20c.; September, 18 13-32c.; October, 17 13-16c.@17 27-32c.; November, 17⅝c.@17 13-16c.; December, 17¼c.@17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,095 bales, including 1,316 from Charleston, 141 from Norfolk, 407 from Savannah, 23 from Newberne and 208 per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 948 bales, and thus far this week, 4,996 bales, against 6,605 bales last week; and since Sept. 1, 3,589,644 bales, against 2,680,327 bales same time last year. The following revised quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	18	18⅛	18¼	18¼
Low Middling	19	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	20	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22

EGGS—Have been in very moderate request within the range of 21c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, the main inquiry having been for fair to strictly prime stock at 22c.@24c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The demand has been fair for most kinds on a very firm basis as to values, with Dry Cod quoted up to $6 25@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$25; No. 2 at $12 50@$15; No. 3 at $9@$13, ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted steady as a rule, though business has shown very little animation apart from the dealings in Minnesota Extras, which grades have been quite freely purchased at, in some instances, rather firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,250 bbls., including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, chiefly at $3 75@$4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 55@$6 65; good to very fancy do., $6 70@$7 65, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl., and trade and Family Extras at about former quotations.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@$4 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 65
Extra State	6 20@ 7 65
Extra City	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 965
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@10 85

Southern Flour, though inactive, rules steady, on restricted offerings of the more desirable grades of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 875 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 50@$6 50 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl.... Oregon Flour has been inactive and somewhat nominal, with Extra quoted at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, good to very choice Extras, at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in good demand and strong in price, ranging from $4 40@$5 70 for inferior to choice superfine; sales 450 bbls., chiefly superfine grades, at $5 50@$5 60, and fancy up to $5 65@$7 70 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 40 for choice; $3 40 for Prize Medal; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 83@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 700 bbls., part Western Yellow, to arrive, within our range.... Bag-meal has been selling in lots at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 35 for Yellow, and $1 50@$1 60 for White, ₱ 100 ℔s.... Oat-meal in moderate demand at from $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted fully 2c.@3c. a bushel lower on more urgent offerings of stock and a less confident demand, particularly for shipment, closing irregularly. Winter Wheat has been in light supply, and held with firmness, though inactive. Sales have been reported since our last, of 98,000 bushels at $1 61 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 52@$1 53 for fair to good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, with strictly choice lots held 1c.@2c. above these figures; $1 50 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 51 for do. afloat; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 42@$1 45 for No. 3 Spring; $1 15@$1 40 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 69 for old amber Michigan, in store—a small lot of choice quality; $1 63@$1 65 for Red and Amber Western, and $1 73 for White do..... For forward delivery, business has been on a moderate scale, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 24,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, deliverable within a fortnight, at $1 48; and 60,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., last half of October option, at $1 45, with September options offering at $1 47.... Corn has been fairly active, but, with freer offerings of stock, has been quoted at 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 172,000 bushels, at 58½c.@59c., chiefly at 59c. for fair average sailing vessel Mixed Western; 60c.@61c. for choice do., mostly in small lots; 54c.@58c. for ordinary to prime steamer do. do.; 61c.@63c., mainly at 61½c.@62c. for Yellow Western; 66c.@70c., mostly at 66c. for White Western; 55c.@56c., in part, for kiln-dried stock; 50c.@55c. for heated and inferior stock.... Rye has been held more firmly on a restricted offering and moderate demand, mainly from shippers; sales, 4,000 bushels prime Western, afloat, at 96c.... Barley neglected and nominal.... Barley-malt has been quiet, but stiffly held. Four-rowed State last sold at $1 20.... Oats have been more active, the demand having been mostly for Mixed Western, in part on speculative account, with prices quoted up 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly. White stock depressed and cheaper, offerings freer, especially of undesirable lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 41c.@43½c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, quoted at the close at 43c.@43½c. for prime samples, 41c.@43c. for Black do.; 46c.@50c. for White do., mainly at 47c.@48c., for car-lots.... Feed selling, in lots, at from $18@$25 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive, with Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging, 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¼c.@14c., for prompt delivery.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been selling moderately within the previous range for most qualities. We quote: Prime Bale Hay, $27@$29; good do., $23@$26; fair do., $20@$22; good shipping, $18@$20; common shipping, $14@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $13@$14; Oat Straw, $13@$14 ₱ ton.

HEMP—A moderate demand prevails for Jute Butts, at steady rates; 2,000 bales sold, part at 2c., currency. Market otherwise quiet but steady.

HIDES—Have been quite active, and quoted firm. Sales have been made of 4,500 Buenos Ayres, 21½@22 ℔s. at 26½c.; 500 do., 21½ ℔s., at 26¾c., gold; 1,400 ℔s. Buenos Ayres Kips, 12 ℔s., at 28c., gold; 18,367 Montevideo, 22½ ℔s., at 26¼c., cut selections; 2,047 Rio Grande Kip, 12 ℔s., at 28c.; 1,182 Rio Grande Ox, 22 ℔s., at 26c.; 15,000 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, 2,000 Wet-salted Western, and 300 Wet-salted West India, 50 ℔s., on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning amounted to 218,000 Hides, 335 bales Calcutta Cow, and 524 bales do. Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been quite moderately inquired for, as a rule, chiefly to provide for immediate wants, at unchanged rates. New-York, growth 1872, quoted at 35c.@43c.; Eastern and Western, growth 1872, 30c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@50c., ₱ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have shown firmness as to values, in most instances, with a moderately active inquiry noted.

MOLASSES—Has been neglected to-day; quotations unchanged. New-Orleans, prime to fancy, quoted at from 84c.@90c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@40c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted a shade lower, on a moderate demand and more liberal offerings. Sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained, for forward delivery, at $3, with spot lots quoted at $3@$3 05; and 820 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 45@$4 25 ₱ 280 ℔s.... Tar quiet at about former figures; 40 bbls. Washington sold at $4 ₱ bbl.... A fairly active business has been reported in Spirits Turpentine, on a firm basis as to values, merchantable, in full lots, closing at 43½c.@44c. Sales have been reported of equal to 448 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 43½c.@44c.; and 50 bbls. merchantable and New-York pks. at 44½c. and 45¼c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, inactive at 6½c.... Refined steady, but quiet; sales, 500 bbls. at 16¾c., and 1,000 bbls. High Test, first half of September option, at 17½c.... Refined at Philadelphia, quoted at 16⅛c.@16¼c.... Case Oil and Naphtha as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork favored buyers decidedly, on more urgent offerings and a limited demand from all sources. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 250 bbls. New Western Mess, at $17 80; 100 bbls. do., in lots, at $18; 25 bbls. Western Prime Mess, at $17, with the range quoted as before; and 50 bbls. Extra prime, at $15 25......For forward delivery no dealings transpired, and values were nominal......Dressed Hogs lower and in less request; City, extra heavy to very light, quoted at from 6¾c.@7⅝c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats moderately active at about previous rates; sales, 25 tcs. Pickled Bellies, 12 ℔s., at 9½c.; 7,000 ℔s. Rib Bellies, 11 ℔s., at 9¾c.@10c.; 25 bxs. Bellies, 12 ℔s., at 10c.; 1,300 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 12½c.@13c. for light averages; 300 Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; 2,000 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.; 150 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c., with offerings of Western Dry-salted Shoulders, January options, reported at 5½c....Bacon in demand to a moderate extent, mostly for shipment, and held with comparative firmness. Sales 50 bxs. Long Clear at 9c.; 175 bxs. English Cuts, light, at 9c.@9¼c.; 25 bxs. Short Rib on private terms, with Long and Short Clear, December options, quoted at 7¾c....There has been a much livelier inquiry noted for Lard, particularly for Western product, for forward delivery, with old quoted stronger in price toward the close. Sales have been reported since our last of small lots of Western Steam at 8½c.; 55 tcs. New do. at 8½c.; 25 tcs. Kettle at 8⅞c.; 50 tcs. City Steam and Kettle, in lots, at 8⅜c., closing with 8¼c. as the best bid for full lots; and small lots of Refined within the range of from 8⅝c.@8⅞c. And for forward delivery 500 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 8½c.; 3,750 tcs. do., September, at 8 7-16c., closing at 8½c.; 3,000 tcs. do., October, at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c.; 500 tcs. do., November, at 8½c., and 500 tcs. do. February, at 8⅝c.... Beef has been quiet since our last, but essentially unchanged as to values. We quote the range of from $8 50@$10 75 for New Mess; $11@$13 75 for New Extra do. ₱ bbl.; sales, 65 bbls. Tierce Beef at $18@$22 for Prime Mess; $20@$24 for Indian Mess, and $24@$26 for Extra Indian Mess; sales, 240 tcs. Beef Hams dull within the range of $18@$28 for very inferior to very choice....Butter has been in moderate demand at about previous figures, holders generally meeting the current requirements of purchasers with promptness at the ruling figures. We quote at from 26c.@32c. for fair to choice State, at 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 15c.@23c. for Western, 23c.@27c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has attracted rather more attention on the previous basis as to values. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@13c., chiefly at 12½c.@13c. for fine to fancy, and 11c.@12¼c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@12c.; Western product at 9½c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@8c. for skimmed stock, ₱ ℔.

RICE—Has been quoted firm, and has been in fair demand in a jobbing way. Carolina scarce. We quote at from $8 75@$9 50 for fair to prime Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangoon.

SALT—Has been in good request at full prices, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$2 30, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.@c.; Turk's Island, from store, 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in slack demand at 6⅝c., gold, free, ₱ ℔.

SOAP—Has been in fair jobbing demand, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9½c.; Colgrate's Pale at 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in good request, as a rule, with Mace quoted firm at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 05; Cassia at 25½c.@26c.; Cloves, 28c.@28½c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper, 32c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c., ₱ ℔., gold. Sales, 500 bags Singapore Pepper at 22c.

SUGARS—Raw, though less active than yesterday, have been quite freely purchased at firm prices, mostly on refining account. Sales 4,490 hhds. and 400 boxes, including 4,490 hhds. scant fair to good refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅜c.; 200 boxes Muscovado at 8c., and 200 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7¾c., ₱ ℔. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9c.@9⅝c. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at buoyant prices, with Powdered quoted at 11½c., Crushed at 11½c., Granulated at 11½c.; A's at 10½c.@11c., and Yellow at 9⅜c.@10⅜c., ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair request at unchanged quotations; sales equal to 139,000 ℔s., in lots, at 8c.@8¼c. for common to strictly prime. Stearine quiet at firmer rates. Of Grease, 50 tcs. White at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been firm and moderately sought after; 1,200 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Has again advanced sharply on a good demand and restricted offering; 325 bbls. sold, in lots, at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively slow movement has been noted in most lines to-day. Room and tonnage scarce, and held with a fair show of firmness. Accommodation most wanted for Grain, Petroleum, and Lumber....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 12¼d. ₱ bushel; 1,800 bxs. Cheese at 70s.; 35 bxs. Bacon at 60s. Also, a Norwegian bark, 506 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Naphtha, on private terms....For Bristol Channel, two barks, 843 and 700 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 14d. ₱ 56 ℔s., by the steam-ship Canada, and 16,000 bushels do., (relet room,) at 14d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 70s., and 50 bxs. Bacon on private terms; quoted at 50s., as the market rate. Also, a steam-ship, 592 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 424 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 10s. ₱ quarter, and a ship, 1,131 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; quoted at about 80s., with Liverpool at about 75s....For Dublin, three barks, 800, 545, and 364 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s....For the Continent direct, a British bark, 745 tons, hence, with equal to about 5,500 quarters Grain, at 9s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, three German barks, 426, 388, and 374 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia, had been previously chartered, to load with Petroleum, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 700 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 325 bbls. Dried Fruit on private terms; 475 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d.; 700 pks. Tobacco at 45s., and 27s. 6d. for hhds. and cases; 400 tcs. Lard at 40s., and 430 pks. Merchandise at full rates....For Rotterdam, a Dutch brig, 112 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. Flour, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 420 tons, (now at an Eastern port,) with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 8s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. ....For Gibraltar, by sail, 5,000 Staves, 5 feet, at $55. ....For Barbados and a market, seven schooners, with Boards, reported from St. John, at $10@$10 50, mainly at $10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1873.

Beeves sold on this forenoon from 7½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5 cwt. to 7 cwt., on 54 ℔s. to 57 ℔s. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows scarcely as difficult of sale as they have been heretofore; prices ranged from $30@$65 ₱ head. Veals firm from 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔.; Grass Calves, $6@$7 50 ₱ head. Coarse Yearling Bulls sold from 2¼c.@2½c. ₱ ℔. Sheep sold from 4¾c.@6½c. ₱ ℔.; Lambs from 6c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔.; trade fair for Sheep, and a trifle easier for Lambs. Live Hogs—Heavy weights from 5⅛c.@5¼c. ₱ ℔.; light weights from 5⅜c.@5⅝c. ₱ ℔.; actual sales at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; City Dressed from 6¼c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔.; trade moderate on a large run of Hogs.

SALES.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market J. Kirby sold 152 Lambs, weight 8,935 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 30 Lambs, weight 1,740 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 132 Lambs, weight 8,025 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 32 Lambs, weight 2,070 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 93 Lambs, weight 5,770 ℔s., at 7⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 150 Lambs, weight 9,870 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 2 Bulls, weight 1,300 ℔s., at 2¼c. ₱ ℔.; 1 Bull, weight 1,150 ℔s., at 2½c. ₱ ℔.; 4 Veals, weight 610 ℔s., at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 3 Veals, weight 450 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₱ ℔. S. McGraw sold 69 grass Calves at $7 25 ₱ head; 6 Veals, weight 680 ℔s., at 9½c. ₱ ℔.; 1 extra fat Veal for $14. Hume & Elliott sold 207 Sheep, weight 15,967 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 54 Sheep, weight 4,680 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 10 Sheep, weight 920 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 9 Lambs, weight 680 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 93 Lambs, weight 5,200 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 139 Lambs, weight 8,660 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 21 Lambs, weight 1,320 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 52 Lambs, weight 3,470 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 33 Sheep, weight 2,660 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Lerch & Barnes sold 213 Sheep, weight 17,670 ℔s., at 5⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 238 Sheep, weight 20,610 ℔s., at 5⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 136 Sheep, weight 12,960 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 25 Sheep, weight 2,210 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.

Judd & Buckingham sold 254 Sheep, weight 18,710 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 162 Sheep, weight 12,250 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔. T. M. Reid sold 65 State Hogs, average weight 250 ℔s. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 25, 1873: 1,902 head of horned Cattle, 7,773 Sheep, 552 Veals, 7,353 Hogs, 33 Horses. All save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,392 Sheep and Lambs, 33 Cows, 377 Veals, with 495 Sheep, 2 Cows, and 185 Veals at the branch yard.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 6,490 Hogs, 915 Sheep and Lambs, 46 Veals.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—Cattle quiet and weak; receipts, 3,000 head; sales of good to choice shipping Steers at $5 25@$5 70; choice Butchers' Steers, $4 85@$5 05; through Texans, $1 62½@$3 25; shipments, 1,400 head. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 11,000 head; prices weak; sales at $4 30@$4 50 for fair to good Heavy; $4 60@$4 75 for good to choice Yorkers; shipments, 7,500 head.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts smaller than last week; the market opens dull, and the indications are that prices will be lower; there is not enough done to make a market. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts about the same as last week; the market is dull and prices about the same as last week.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Ordinary, 11¾c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 17½c.; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 107 bales; gross, 157 bales; exports, coastwise, 235 bales; to the Continent, 1,685 bales; sales to-day, 150 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 11,308 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Cotton quiet, offerings light, demand very light; Middlings nominal at 17½c.; net receipts, 54 bales; exports coastwise, 141 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 574 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 27.—Cotton steady; Texas ordinary, 15c.; good ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 47 bales; exports coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 6,545 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 27.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; exports coastwise, 69 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 6,617 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 194 bales; gross receipts, 295 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 3,831 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 9 bales; exports coastwise, 104 bales; sales, none; stock, 640 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 144 bales; shipments, 200 bales; stock, 4,946 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 27—11:30 A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 95⅛. Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 57f. 75c.

12 M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅝.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 48. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 90c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000. Erie Railway Shares, 47⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 95c.

LONDON, Aug. 27—4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000. Erie Railway shares 47⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57 francs 95 centimes.

5 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 58 francs 02 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm, with an upward tendency. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9½c. Sales, 18,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. ₱ cwt. for American fine. Bacon, 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,250 bales were American.

Evening.—Bacon, 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Aug. 27—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. ₱ cwt.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Flour steady for Old; quiet and weak for New; business small. Wheat in fair demand and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 25; No. 2 do. at $1 18½, cash, or seller August; $1 12½, seller September; $1 08¾, seller all the year; No. 3 do. at $1 11¾; Rejected at $1 @$1 00½. Corn in fair demand, lower, and unsettled; closing at 40½c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot or seller August; 40⅝c.@40⅝c., seller September; 42⅛c., seller October; High Mixed, 41c.@41⅜c.; Rejected at 37¼c.@38c. Oats steady at 28½c. for No. 2, cash; 28 bid, seller September. Rye firm and in fair demand at 66c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 10@$1 11 for No. 2 Fall; No. 3 Spring lower at 78c.@79c. Pork steady at $16 12½@$16 25 cash; $16 12½ seller August. Lard steady at 7⅞c., spot. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders held at 8c.; Short Rib and Short Clear Middles, 9⅛c.@9¼c., with sales of Summer Short Clear Middles at 9c., packed. Whisky active and higher at 98c.@$1, closing at 98c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7c.@7½c.; to Kingston, 14½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 265,000 bushels Wheat, 278,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, and 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 163,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—13,100 bbls. Flour, 16,836 bushels Wheat, 384,145 bushels Corn, 85,400 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—55,233 bushels Wheat, 269,313 bushels Corn, 25,948 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye. Rail Exports—8,494 bushels Wheat, 38,172 bushels Corn, 41,309 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat quiet and slow; sales of small lots Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 42; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 46; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 38. Corn firm, buyers holding off for a decline; sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2 at 50c. Oats quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 36½c.@37c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt steady; prime Winter Western, $1 20@$1 25; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Flour steady; sales of Superfine Winter at $3@$4 25; Extra do., $4 50@$5 25; Double Extra Winter, $5 50@$6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7; Family, $7@$8 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 05 for No. 2 Spring, $1 30 for No. 3 Red Fall, $1 45 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn firm and in fair demand at 42c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 41½c.@41⅞c., seller September; 44c., seller October. Oats firm and in fair demand at 29c.@30c. for No. 2, cash; 30½c., seller August. Barley firm at $1 10@$1 15 for No. 2 Spring. Rye lower at 61c. Whisky sold at 98c. Pork easier at $17 for Fancy. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard quiet at 8¾c. for Refined. Live Hogs easier at $4 30@$4 60. Cattle quiet at $3 75@$5 25 for fair to prime Beeves. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady at $1 81½ for No. 1 White Wabash; $1 70 for Extra White Michigan; $1 55 for No. 1 do.; $1 45½@$1 46 for Amber Michigan, spot; seller August, $1 46; seller September, $1 43; Old, $1 47; No. 1 Red, $1 46½; No. 2 do., spot, $1 43; seller August, $1 44; seller September, $1 43; No. 3 Red, $1 41; Rejected, $1 21; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 48½. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; sales of High Mixed, spot, and seller September, at 47c.; seller last half of September, 48c.; seller October, 49c.; Low Mixed, 46¼c.@46½c.; Yellow, 47½c.; White, 50½c. Oats a shade better at 35c. for No. 1; 32c. for No. 2. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Aug. 27.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 53. Corn unchanged; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2 at 52c. Corn-meal, $1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, 16c.@17c.; Shipstuffs, 17c.@18c.; Middlings, $20 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—Wheat, 22,200 bushels; Lumber, 1,102,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,365,000 feet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Flour dull; sales of Treble Extra at $6 62½@$7; Family, $8 50@$10 50. Corn quiet at 65c.@66c. for Mixed; 68c. for White; 70c. for Yellow. Oats quiet at 45c.@46c. Bran sold at 90c. Hay firm at $23@$26 for prime; $28 50 for choice. Pork dull and easy at $16 75 for Old; $17 75 for New. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 9¼c. Bacon dull at 9½c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11½c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 14½c.@15c. Lard sold at 8⅝c.@9c. for Tierce; 10¾c.@11¼c. for Keg. Sugar dull at 9⅛c. for fully Fair; 10¼c.@10¾c. for Yellow Clarified. Molasses—No movement. Whisky—Stock small; sales of Evansville at 97c.; Louisiana, $1; Cincinnati, $1 03½. Coffee firm at 21¼c.@22¾c. Exchange—Sterling, 124½; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 115¼.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—Flour active and firm for lywer and medium grades. Wheat active, higher, and firm; offerings freely taken; Red Amber and White, on arrival, $1 20@$1 42. Corn firm; sales at 55c.@58c., shelled and sacked. Oats steady, at 42c.@44c., sacked. Rye firm and in demand, at 65c.@70c., on arrival. Barley nominal. Pork quiet; sales at $16 50@$16 75. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c., packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c.; Plain, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., loose; ¼c. higher packed. Lard—Tierce, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Keg, 9½c.@9¾c.; Steam, 8c.; small orders, ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky advanced, at 97c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Flour quiet; only in fair local demand; Howard street Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $7@$8 75; do. Family, $9@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat firm and steady; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 57@$1 65. Corn dull for Southern; White Southern, 70c.; Yellow do., 60c.; Mixed Western firmer at 59½c.@60c. Oats firmer; Southern, 45c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 44c.@45c.; do. White, 46c. Rye steady at 85c.@90c. Hay firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $22@$28. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter easier, not quotably lower; good to fancy Western, 20c.@25c. Whisky unsettled; $1 03@$1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Clover-seed—Sales unimportant. Timothy steady at $3 50@$4. Flaxseed firm at $2 05. Flour unchanged; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$8; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 25@$8 25; High Grades, $9@$10. Wheat in good demand; Red, $1 65@$1 67; Amber, $1 67@$1 70; White, $1 70@$1 85. Rye is held at 80c.@85c. Corn in good demand; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed, 61c.@61½c. Oats in fair demand; White, 46c.@47c.; Mixed, 40c.@43c. Groceries—Sales unimportant. Petroleum steady; Crude, 11¼c.; Refined, 16½c.@16¾c. Whisky scarce; held at $1 06c.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Wool—The market for domestic Wool continues quite firm, and the extreme prices are readily obtained for all desirable lots. Manufacturers are free purchasers, and the tone of the market indicates a gradual advance in prices. Sales have been made of Extra and Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; Michigan at 46c.@48c., and Western fleeces from 42c.@47½c. ₱ ℔., including all grades. Combing and Delaware fleeces are in demand, and all lots are taken at from 52c.@58c. ₱ ℔., as to quality. California Wool ranges from 25c.@35c. ₱ ℔. for Spring clip, as to quality.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—Flour—Full prices asked but no demand; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 75. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 24½ for No. 1; $1 21¼ for No. 2, cash; $1 13⅞, seller September. Oats—A speculative demand; prices higher; sales of No. 2 at 27½c. Corn steady at 40½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and unchanged at 67c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 05 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 161,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Flour steady; sales at $6 60@$6 75. Wheat steady; sales at $1 35. Corn firm; sales at 50c. Rye firm; sales at 76c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Provisions opened weak but closed firm. Pork quiet; held at $16 50. Lard dull; Steam, 8c.; Kettle, 8½c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders held at 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; sales of 200,000 ℔s. at 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Whisky firm at 97c.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 68½@$1 70 for Extra White; $1 52 for No. 1 White; $1 45@$1 46 for Amber Michigan. Corn quiet and unchanged at 47½c. for Yellow. Oats in good demand at 37c. for No. 1. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn. Freights firm; vessels wanted; to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 10c.

ALBANY, N. Y. Aug. 27.—Wheat—The demand is light; sales of Amber State at $1 62@$1 68; No. 2 White State and Michigan, $1 70@$1 75; No. 1 do., $1 85; Extra, $1 90@$1 95; White Canada, $1 85@$1 95. Rye higher at 82c.@85c. Corn dull; Western Mixed, 58c.@59c. Barley—No sales. Barley-malt—Demand active; Country-made, $1 15@$1 18; City-made, $1 30@$1 40; sales of 5,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—Flour dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; sales at $6@$9 50. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and declining at 40c.@41c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 15c.@16c. Lard firm and in fair demand at 9c.@10c. Pork dull and nominal.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 held at $1 45; No. 2, $1 40. Corn quiet at 51c.@52c. Oats sold at 38c. for old, and 35c. for new No. 1. Petroleum steady, firm, and unchanged.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Held by Daniels, J.—80, Charles Goepp, Administrator, vs. Gabrielle Dumoulin; 99, Ellen M. Pike vs. Jay Gould et al.; 123, The Independent Social Circle vs. Solomon; 130, Samuel P. Dinsmore vs. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; 132, Geo. B. Duke vs. Reeves E. Selmes; 137, Charles Kelsey et al. vs. B. A. Hegeman et al.; 138, Mason Young et al. vs. W. S. Young et al.; 139, Arthur Cheney vs. Gorham Grey; 153, Mason Young, &c., vs. W. S. Young, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—AUG. 27.

Before Judge Woodruff.

DEFENSE OF USURY BY CORPORATIONS.

This was an appeal by Rainey, assignee of Wild, from an order of the District Court, allowing claim of Davis, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank. This claim arose upon two promissory notes made by a corporation and indorsed by the bankrupt. It was conceded that the notes were valid, unless tainted with usury; and Blatchford, J., in the Court below, allowed the claim, holding that the Ocean Bank, (created in pursuance of the National Banking act,) could take advantage of the statute of New-York which prohibits a corporation from interposing the defense of usury. This decision has now been overruled by Judge Woodruff, who finds that no rate of interest is fixed by the State of New-York as against corporations, and holds, therefore, that section 30 of the National Banking act must apply, which fixes the rate of interest that a national bank may reserve or charge, when no rate is fixed by the law of the State, at seven per cent.

The claim of the Receiver which had been allowed for the face of the notes, or upward of $100,000, is reduced by this decision to less than $4,000.

E. P. Wheeler for the assignee; F. N. Bangs for the Receiver.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daniels.

The St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association vs. Wm. O'Connell and Jeremiah Crowley; injunction so far continued during the pendency of this action as to restrain the payment of money, without a full compliance with all the requirements of the by-laws, and prohibit the retention of money received in the hands of the Treasurer undeposited, and to prohibit the use of the money of the Association for any purpose not expressly provided for by the by-laws or a vote of the Board of Trustees or Directors; costs of motion to abide event of suit.

Madigan vs. Security Savings Bank; order granted confirming report.

Timmerman et al. vs. Lagrave; order settled.

Clark vs. Smith; order granted.

Winter vs. Winter; order granted allowing defendant, H. W. Livingstone to answer for himself, &c.

In the matter of the application of Charles Jacobs vs. Loew, &c.; motion granted on conditions. See memoranda.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Bates et al. vs. Putnam; motion for Receiver granted.

Jones vs. Morgan; order of reference.

Funkerhause vs. Horton; proceedings discontinued.

McBride vs. Watts et al.; order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Robinson.

The People ex rel. Geo. Jones vs. Rubinstein; motion for award of restitution is denied.

Same vs. Same; trial of traverse of injunction ordered, &c., jury fee to be paid to Clerk.

The German Up-town Savings Bank vs. Henrietta Silverstein, et al.; motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event.

In the matter of Ann Eliza Owens, an idiot; motion denied, except that notice of proceeding to sell be given applicant.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's sales-room, No. 26 Exchange place, yesterday. John H. Draper was the auctioneer. Ninety thousand tons of coal were offered upon the usual terms. The attendance was large and the prices realized were at a slight advance upon those of last month. The average increase upon grate coal was 5 cents per ton; on egg, 8¾ cents; on steam-boat, 11¼ cents; on stove, 8⅝ cents, and on chestnut 5 cents. The prices obtained compare as follows with those of the last sale in the month of July.

	Tons.	July 30.	Aug. 27.
Steam-boat	10,000	$4 65@$4 87½	$....@$4 87½
Grate	25,000	4 95@ 5 00	5 00 @ 5 05
Egg	7,000	5 25@ 5 35	5 37½@ 5 40
Stove	35,000	5 30@ 5 42½	....@ 5 45
Chestnut	13,000	4 70@ 4 75	....@ 4 77½
Total	90,000		

THE KESSLER FAMILY.

The Vicksburg *Times* gives an interesting account of the career of the man Kessler, who was hanged a few days ago by a mob in Missouri, while on his way to State Prison. It would appear that the Kessler family are well known in the South-west, and had the reputation of being a most dangerous and desperate set. This may to some extent account for the savage action of the mob. In 1870, says the *Times*, they (the father and two sons) stole a number of bales of cotton from a gentleman in the neighborhood of Abbeville, in the northern part of this State. They were followed to Holly Springs, where the cotton was found, but not until after it had been sold, the money pocketed, and the thieves well on their way in the direction of Memphis, Tenn. A small party, with an officer in charge, was soon improvised, and started in pursuit. They were overtaken about twenty miles north-west of Holly Springs, where they were comfortably encamped with their wagon beside the road. Being well armed with shot-guns, pistols, &c., and exactly equal in number with the officer and his posse, they declined to be arrested. A parley ensued, which resulted in their being decoyed back to a small village, with the promise that they should be allowed to depart undisturbed if they would pay back full valuation for the cotton as well as the cost of the pursuit, &c. They walked into the trap, the two sons in the wagon, and the old man on horseback. They had no sooner arrived at the little town, however, than the officer's squad, reinforced by the villagers, demanded an unconditional surrender. The two sons were helpless, and could but comply. Not so, however, with old Peter. When he discovered the trick he wheeled his horse, and amid a shower of bullets, firing back into the crowd as he ran, he made his escape. The sons were conveyed to the county jail to await the next term of the Circuit Court. For a long time the whereabouts of old Peter remained unknown to the officers of Marshall County. After awhile, however, he wrote a letter to Capt. Geo. M. Buchanan, the very efficient Sheriff of that county. It was mailed at St. Louis. Buchanan at once opened a correspondence with him. Knowing his man, he dealt kindly and cautiously with him. Old Peter was one of the shrewdest men of his kind. He had been engaged in almost every class of business, from banking to burglary, from railroading to robbery, and, at the time of which we are speaking, he had wormed his way into the confidence of the Chief of the Detective Department of St. Louis, to the extent of being then engaged in working up a case in which thousands of dollars were involved. In the meantime he had collected around him a large force of the roughs of St. Louis, and we suppose felt quite defiant. In the meantime Buchanan was laying his plans. Writing hopefully of the prospect of the acquittal of his sons, he found time to acquaint the Chief of Police of St. Louis with the nature of the case, and at once secured his active co-operation. Quietly procuring a requisition from Gov. Alcorn, Buchanan as quietly left Holly Springs, and one bright morning laid his hand gently upon the shoulder of Peter Kessler. Hastily leaving the city, (for Peter had a host of friends, who, it was feared, would attempt a rescue,) Buchanan returned to Holly Springs with his prisoner, and had him caged with his two sons in jail before many of the citizens had missed him from the streets. In due time they were brought to trial, when they were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for a number of years. This did not suit old Peter. He was a good actor, and a plausible old reprobate. With tears and entreaties, with petitions and promises, he soon procured a pardon from Gov. Powers for himself. He at once set to work in the rôle of honesty. There was not a lazy bone in his hide. He could do almost anything. He was at once carpenter, brick-mason, plasterer, and tanner. In the neighborhood of Winona and in Choctaw County, he made quite an enviable character as a hard-working, kind-hearted old gentleman. He was then working to create an interest in his two boys, whom he had left in the Penitentiary. Some time last Spring, with more tears, with more entreaties, he attacked the sensibilities of Gov. Powers again. The result was that all three left Jackson together, and were not heard of any more in these parts until the dispatches informed us of the lynching.

JOSEPH ARCH.

Mr. Joseph Arch, the President of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, who has, within the last few years, attracted so much attention in England by his advocacy of the rights of labor and the just appreciation of the interests of the working classes, is daily expected on a visit to this country to acquire information respecting the necessities and difficulties of English emigrants upon seeking to better their condition in America. By his prudence and sound practical views on the labor question in England, he has secured the confidence of the laboring classes throughout the country, and his visit to the United States is looked forward to by the English peasantry with considerable interest. He is to collect information upon every subject bearing upon the interest of the agricultural laborer during his stay here, for the purpose of disseminating it among the working classes in England through the medium of the National Union, of which he is the founder and the guiding spirit. Mr. Arch was born a farm laborer, and during the last twenty-five years has officiated as a local Methodist preacher, in which capacity he has, according to his own statement, traveled over 7,000 miles on foot, having often walked a distance of fifteen and twenty miles on a Sunday to meet his appointments. He was an advocate for the Disendowment and Disestablishment bill, and as a working man he has always identified himself with the laboring classes, in every movement having for its object the social amelioration of the English peasantry. He has worked as a farm laborer at one shilling and sixpence a day, or something less than $2 50 a week, and out of this pittance he had to support himself and his wife and family. He is a ready and impressive speaker, and has frequently delivered over three columns of an address at public meetings of his fellow-workmen, and on this account, as well as for his character for integrity and honesty of purpose, he has been very naturally chosen as the exponent of their views and recognized as their trusted leader. Some three years ago, he organized the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, in the town of Leamington, in Warwickshire, which is his native county, and where he is well known among the farming classes as an honest, industrious, agricultural laborer. At first the Association consisted only of a few members, but such has been the necessity felt for organization by the peasantry of England of late years to make an effort to resist the organized aristocracy of birth and capital, that branch associations have sprung up in every part of the country, until the National Union now numbers 100,000 members within its ranks. Mr. Arch is, therefore, looked upon by English agriculturists, and labor-employing capitalists, as possessed of great influence over the masses, and capable of wielding a power which must largely affect the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. He believes in agricultural strikes, and has converted them to some advantage in the interest of farm laborers. The laboring classes, he thinks, should be given an interest in the soil by establishing a peasant proprietary, and then should a foreign foe invade the country the English laborers would be the first to repel them. Mr. Arch is described as an indefatigable, earnest, and energetic laborer in the interests of his class. The organization of which he is the head is supported by the *Laborers' Chronicle*, published in Leamington. This journal has a circulation of over 35,000 among the laboring classes, so that he has ample facilities for disseminating the information he proposes to collect in this country respecting the position and prospects of agricultural laborers.

JAY GOULD'S "RESTITUTION."

RUMORS REGARDING A DIFFICULTY ABOUT HIS BAIL BOND IN THE ERIE MATTERS.

A rumor prevailed in Wall street yesterday to the effect that some trouble had arisen between Jay Gould about his bail bonds and the Erie Railway Company regarding the final settlement of the "restitution" business, and that it had been decided to give up Gould to justice, and let him be prosecuted civilly or criminally.

A TIMES reporter called upon S. L. M. Barlow and inquired concerning the truth of the rumor. Mr. Barlow said that so far as he knew the report was unfounded, as no difficulty had arisen between Mr. Gould and the Company since the settlement in any way whatever. He said that Gould had settled up his obligations as fast as possible, and had done exactly as he agreed to at the time of the restitution. So far as Mr. Gould's bail bonds were concerned, he believed that they were canceled at the time of the settlement, and that the late Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell were released from all liability. Mr. Barlow had called upon President Watson in the morning, and no mention was made during the interview of any such action on the part of the Company. Mr. Barlow said it was true that Mr. Gould had not yet succeeded in freeing the property which he turned over to Erie from all incumbrance, but that it would probably be fixed up all right, by and by.

The story which prevailed in the street, and which Mr. Barlow emphatically denied, was that the heirs of the late Horace F. Clark, whom it is popularly supposed are of the Vanderbilt denomination, have become alarmed at the turn of Gould's speculations, and, being still liable on the bail bonds, wish to free themselves from any danger of loss, and so propose to deliver up Gould, and let him find somebody else to go his bail. The story was believed by some to be started for the purpose of influencing the market in Erie and other stocks in which Gould is supposed to be interested as well as to break down the price of gold, which Gould has been manipulating for a rise recently. Other people believed that the rumor was true and wondered who would take the place of the late Horace F. Clark on the bail bonds.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD W. ROBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of N. Gano Dunn, Counselor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.

CATHARINE R. ROBY,
EDWARD NAPIER ROBY,
WHITMAN V. WHITE,
Executrix and Executors.

mh13-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN C. LE ROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Price, No. 200 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, their place of transacting business, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.

ELIZABETH A. LE ROY,
WILLIAM R. LE ROY,
JAMES PRICE,
Executrix and Executors, &c., of Herman C. Le Roy.

mh13-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1873.

ROSE FOX, Administratrix, and
DAVID FOX and
SIMON FOX,
Administrators of Charles Fox, deceased.

ap10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1873.

WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, } Executors.
DAVID RAMSEY,

je5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMNON MACVEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 143 West Tenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1873.

SUSAN MACVEY, Executrix.
THOMAS J. MACVEY, } Executors.
GEORGE W. MACVEY,

mh27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.

DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN, } Executors.
EDWARD MARTIN,

jy31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.

PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.

au21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. PAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Thomas Page, No. 320 West Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1873.

MARY PAGE, Executrix.
THOS. PAGE, Executor.

ap17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 31 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1873.

JAMES MARSH,
Executor.

my22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.

au28-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOUGLAS SLOANE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place for transacting business, No. 655 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of April, 1873.

ap24-law6mTh* JOHN SLOANE, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against JACOB VOORHIS, JR., Mary N. Hughes, Jean Wierner, Jean Wiener, Ferdinand Hellberg, Ernestine Hoffmyer, Thomas Mackellar, George R. Dutton, John J. Knoeppel.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 25th day of July, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
jy31-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—ALEXR. LYTLE and MICHAEL W. KENNY, plaintiffs, against W. S. MILLER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixty-four dollars, with interest from the 1st day of August, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1873.

WM. C. TRAPHAGEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of New-York County, at his office, on the 27th day of August, 1873.

WM. C. TRAPHAGEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
au28-law6wTh No. 7 Warren st.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—JOB LOTS—SILK-mixed Cassimeres, 75c.; 6-4, $1 50; Carpets, &c. No. 103 Chambers st.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—A LILLIE'S SAFE NO. 7, FIRE AND burglar proof, in good condition, to be sold low. Apply to H. R. JOHNSON, No. 101 Maiden lane.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A Midsummer Night's Dream—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Adelaide Lennox.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Fun in a Fog and Old Phil's Birthday—The Vokes Family.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mephisto and the Four Sensations—Miss Lydia Thompson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—La Fille De Mme. Angot, (Opera Bouffé)—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Stani, M. Juteau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Kerry—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. L. Bradford Prince, published this morning. It has three objects: 1, to correct a report as to the time of meeting of the Joint Committee of the State Legislature on Transportation, which will take place at Saratoga, Sept. 3; 2, to present some very interesting facts, showing the interest of New-York City in any action of Congress for the improvement of transportation from the interior to the sea-board; and, 3, to invite co-operation in presenting the advantages of New-York routes to the Committee of the United States Senate, which meets in this City Sept. 11. Mr. Prince makes a succinct and clear presentation of the leading points in the case, which should receive the attention of the merchants of our City, and especially of those who are engaged in handling Western produce.

A correspondent of The Times, from Springfield, Ill., sums up the results of the farmers' agitation thus far in that State. They are not encouraging, but neither are they conclusive. At the basis of the movement lies a solid grievance, resting very heavily on a vast number of energetic and spirited men. It may be that the farmers have made a mistake in the degree for which the railroad companies are responsible for the evils which they suffer; it is certain that they have made a mistake in their first attempt to regulate the companies in their own interest; but the evil remains, and is very oppressive. The farmers will not give up with one attempt, because to give up is to accept a situation full of discomfort and injury. Whether they do better next time or not, it is certain that they will yet do much more.

Interest in the Waterford Bank robbery is revived by the story of the Troy *Press* as to the manner in which the felony was compounded. If this narrative is true, even in part, the officers of the bank have done a great deal toward encouraging thievery. Bank burglary must become a common pursuit, because of its large and certain profits, if in every case all that the burglars have to do is to carry off the contents of the bank, and then open negotiations with the officers, which end with the restoration of a portion of the plunder and their unmolested enjoyment of the remainder. That some such arrangement was made with the thieves in the Waterford case is asserted, and seems probable, from all that has happened since the robbery. So long as people who are robbed will make such arrangements with thieves, it is absurd to suppose that crime can be checked. In addition to the immunity for the first which he secures, the thief is directly incited to fresh depredations. No matter how efficient our Police may be in ferreting out criminals, or how severe the courts in punishing them, it is impossible to make any progress against them while this practice of compounding felonies continues.

None of the City papers yesterday morning had a word to say concerning a subject so interesting to all our citizens as the arming of the Police, which had been brought into prominence by the letter of Gov. Dix. They were too busy with the ghost of "Cæsar" to pay any attention to matters of real news. Journals that grope in the dim past, or are occupied in imagining what may possibly occur four years hence, to the total neglect of the present, may be interesting as showing some of the vagaries to which journalism is subject, but they are of no value as newspapers. Although it is a little dull just now, the incident to which we refer proves that there is more astir than our contemporaries are willing to grapple with.

Now that the Police Commissioners have been relieved by Gov. Dix from all further anxiety on the arms question, they should again give their attention to the Police Surgeon problem. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Charlick's fee plan is resulting in increased expense, and as there is no pretense that it is more efficient than the old method of a few salaried surgeons, it should be abolished without further delay. It was understood some time ago that the Board had determined to return to the former plan, and appoint eleven sugeons at a salary of $2,250 each, making a total expense for medical services of $24,750 per annum. This is a small number to properly perform the duties devolving upon these physicians, and there may well be some question in the Board as to whether the service would be satisfactory. But they can obviate the difficulty by appointing a larger number at a smaller salary. The charter allows twenty-two surgeons, and even this number at the pay formerly allowed would involve much less expense than the device which Charlick's reforming ingenuity discovered. The Commissioners cannot afford to allow the present waste of public money for medical service to continue much longer.

Another of the City Marshals has been accused of extorting money from a person arrested on a civil process. The Mayor had prepared for one of his farcical examinations, and the case would doubtless have ended, as did the one not long ago, with a declaration from Mr. Havemeyer that under the circumstances the legal fee would not compensate for the trouble. But fortunately for the interest of public justice, the complainant did not appear, for the reason, it is said, that he intends to make his statement before the Grand Jury. This is the course for all to pursue who suffer from the illegal exactions of these Marshals. Experience has shown that no good is accomplished by arraigning the culprits before the Mayor. The worst they have to fear is dismissal from office, but all they expect and all they usually get is a mild reprimand. They should in all cases be turned over to the criminal courts, where they are likely to receive such punishment as they deserve.

Accurate returns concerning the public health in great cities are becoming every day of greater importance, as indicating what is necessary in the direction of sanitary science. New-York has yet much to do to bring down the mortality rate to a level with the best-governed towns of the Old World. Notwithstanding the advantages which we enjoy as regards situation for cleanliness, drainage, and the other accessories to a condition of healthfulness, the annual death-rate of New-York is 26 per 1,000; in Paris it is 23; in Brussels, 25; in Vienna, 30; in Rome, 28; in Turin, 29; and in Berlin, one of the most unhealthy cities in Europe, it stands as high as 33. The death-rate in Bombay is 24; in Calcutta, 23; and in Madras, 37. Thus Paris, Brussels, Bombay, and Calcutta are all healthier than New-York, but it is when we come to the chief cities and towns of Great Britain that the comparison grows more unfavorable. Last Spring, in England, proved unusually fatal among elderly people, yet the mortality rate for eighteen of the largest towns, including London, averaged only 22. Indeed, it seems that notwithstanding the extent and unparalleled population of the British Metropolis, London is one of the healthiest cities of Europe. The rate of mortality there is only 20, being less than in any of the other seventeen cities, except Portsmouth and Norwich, in the former of which it is 16.9, and in the latter 19.5. Wherever there has been an efficient drainage, a good supply of water, and an active sanitary police, it has been found that zymotic diseases lessen and the rates of mortality fall.

Another letter has been published from Sir Samuel Baker. It is addressed to the late Sir Roderick Murchison, as President of the Royal Geographical Society. In it Sir Samuel reiterates his belief, based on the positive testimony of native merchants, that the Albert Nyanza Lake is a simple continuation of the Tanganyika. These merchants said they had frequently sailed by boat from Karagivé on the latter lake, about 3° south latitude, to the head of the Albert Nyanza, about 3° north. The testimony of Livingstone and Stanley directly contradicts this statement, and we shall, doubtless, shortly have another lively Central African tilt among the geographers. There is even a dreary prospect of a revival of the discussion, "Did Stanley find Livingstone?" since it has been noticed that the King of Uganda had heard of three white men being at Ujiji, and of their return to Zanzibar, but had not heard of their meeting Livingstone, or of accompanying him to Tanganyika.

GENERAL BUTLER.

If the reception accorded to Gen. Butler on Tuesday, at Worcester, Mass., affords any clue to the general state of public feeling in relation to him, he stands a much better chance of success than his enemies suppose. It has already been pointed out by one of the New-England papers that the very violence of the attacks made upon Butler have raised up for him many friends. The moral thus drawn does not lose any of its force from the fact that the journal which preaches about it has been one of Mr. Butler's most abusive assailants. It begins to see its mistake, and hastens to condemn a practice in which it has taken a leading part. The slanders which were heaped upon Gen. Grant last year really did him good with the bulk of the people, and we shall not be surprised to see Gen. Butler assisted in the same way. Again, the people of Massachusetts are not over fond of being dictated to by the newspapers of other States. They have been lectured pretty freely about Gen. Butler, and ordered by various New-York papers not to elect him, on pain of forfeiting the good opinion of "the United States"—*i. e.*, of certain New-York journalists. This kind of bullying has rather improved Butler's prospects than injured them. The people of Massachusetts think themselves quite competent to choose a Governor for themselves, without impertinent advice from New-York or other places.

There is something, too, in Gen. Butler's way of pleading his cause which assists an enterprise like that upon which he is now engaged. He is a very plucky man; a fearless foe; a hard bitter, possessing a great deal of humor, and a style of speaking which "takes" well with the general run of people. His speech at Worcester is a fair example of his style. It bristles with sharp points of one kind and another, and it is full of an amusing, rollicking kind of arrogance which makes people laugh, if it produces no more decided result. There is a rough candor and bluntness about the speech which is sure to make friends for the speaker. Then, again, there is a great deal of truth in what Gen. Butler says about himself. When the Republican Party want him they are civil enough to him. When he is not wanted, he is not quite so great a success. "You forget," he said, at Worcester, "that last year the Republican Party were in a death struggle with all the elements opposed to it, and then Gen. Butler was patted on the back and was a good fellow, and was to go here to make a speech to the people and there to make a speech to the people—to Michigan, to Indiana, to Pennsylvania—and sustain the Republican Party. And I went. Now Mr. Hoar will go and do it all himself." These are hits that everybody can understand and appreciate. His references to the abuse heaped upon him in the South, and to the reward offered by Jefferson Davis for his capture, belong to that kind of appeal which is never made in vain by a public man to his fellow-citizens. A few more speeches like this at Worcester are very likely to win Gen. Butler the election, unless his antagonists have a much more compact organization at their back than present appearances lead us to look for.

As a sample of the indiscretion with which Mr. Butler has been attacked, let us take Mr. Hoar's letter. It revives all sorts of old yarns about Butler, which may or may not be true, but which, at any rate, were originated chiefly by his enemies at the time he was doing his best to serve his country. That was a very foolish statement to make that Butler had only distinguished himself by "out-blackguarding a New-York mob." We remember the incident referred to, and we could never see that Butler had anything to be ashamed of in it. The speech was made in front of our City Hall on the 3d of November, 1866, and the occasion of it was a meeting called for the ratification of Horace Greeley as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. It is noticeable that Horace Greeley's successors delight in showing their respect for their "beloved chief" by denouncing all his old friends and associates. His old political friends were described, even before his death, as a gang of "red-nosed politicians." Butler came to New-York on the occasion referred to, in order to assist Greeley, and we cannot see why Republicans should attack him for the speech he delivered on that occasion. We heard it, and it will probably be long before we hear again a more remarkable speech, considering all the circumstances. Gen. Butler's reception would have been quite sufficient to daunt most men. The rioters in the City Hall Park hissed, yelled, and hooted, and pelted the speaker with apples, lemons, and anything they could lay their hands on. The crowd consisted of Democrats of the class to which we are only too well accustomed in New-York. Butler made no attempt to conciliate them. His first words were those of scorn and defiance. He told the crowd they had taken up a good deal of his time, and he would proceed to take up theirs. "I am in no hurry; I have all the afternoon, and nothing else to do." When some one threw an apple at him, striking him in the breast, he picked it up, ate a portion of it, and said it was a very good apple indeed. Even the roughs who were arrayed against him began to feel half ashamed of themselves. He taunted them with being led to the polls like sheep to the shambles; told them that they were orphan-killers, and reminded them of the day when he (Butler) had command here, "and no cur dared yelp." "The men," he continued, "who are now hallooing and hooting are the men who in 1863 were killing negro children! men who were murdering babies when they dared not look men in the face." These were doubtless bitter words—but think of the ruffians to whom they were addressed, and of the surrounding circumstances. Think of what these Democrats had done and tried to do between 1861 and 1865, and what they remained under Tweed and Sweeny! They yelled at Butler till they were black in the face, and his life was not worth very much at the moment. Yet he continued to address them, in a style which we do not recommend as an example of classic elegance, but which was certainly suited to the time, place, and men:

> "Why, you poor fools! I have faced your masters in Baltimore and New-Orleans. I have hung your brothers, and if you don't learn to behave yourselves I fear I shall have the chance some day to do the same to you. ['Three cheers for Ben. Butler,' given on and about the stand.] Why, I have seen many more such as you, with the Minie rifle and the musket and the bayonet in their hands, actuated by the same spirit that actuates you, and I did not flinch from them. Do you suppose, then, that I will flinch before you? A man who has smelt gunpowder can stand rum and garlic. [Laughter, cheers, groans, and confusion.] You think yourselves the equal of the negro! No, no; the negro is as immeasurably your superior as heaven is above the hell where you are going. I certainly do not respect, and you may be quite sure I do not fear you. You cannot crush free thought or free speech. Hooting will never take the place of argument. And now, men of the Five Points, bullies of the bawdy-house, thieves of the lobby, burglars of the Tombs! I simply declare, as the voice of the nation, that you are not fit for the exercise of the elective franchise. That fact could be no better demonstrated than it has been here to-day. I do by no means desire to bandy words with an ignorant, foolish, excited mob; and I have only used these true and well-describing epithets that these men may know that I neither love, nor fear, nor respect them, and that there is an end to patience. That any discussion of public questions, such as becomes reasonable men, was possible here, I saw from the first was not to be hoped; and it was only after waiting patiently to see if order could be restored and preserved that I determined to speak to these men as they deserve, and in language which they can understand, because somewhat familiar to their ears."

Of course this is ugly reading; but Butler had before him at the time an ugly set of customers, and once or twice they seemed very likely to tear him in pieces. The Police were expressly ordered by Hoffman *not to interfere.* We say, then, that Mr. Hoar made a great blunder in bringing up this speech against Gen. Butler as a matter of reproach to him. He might as well have taunted him with his iron rule at New-Orleans. What he did on these occasions he did for his country and his party. The work might have been done less roughly—might or might not. We cannot say. We expressly mention that we do not advise compilers of "elegant extracts' to go to his New-York speech for pretty passages. But we doubt whether Mr. Hoar could have managed a drunken mob of New-York Democrats, *circa* 1866, much better than Butler managed it.

We are not discussing the propriety or impropriety of electing Gen. Butler Governor of Massachusetts. The people will do as they like about that. But in our humble opinion, his opponents are going the wrong way to work if they want to beat him. They attack him on points where he is strongest with the people. They arraign him for his "roughness," about which the people do not care a pin. And the result of these mistaken tactics is shown in his reception at Worcester, and in the growing strength of his cause.

THE SOLID GAIN OF REFORM.

After making all deductions on the score of failure, treachery, and mismanagement, it is well to bear in mind the fact that the Reform movement has made an enormous change for the better in the conduct of the affairs of this City. Its influence has been felt far beyond the department of affairs to which it was specially directed. New-York has a more wholesome moral tone now that there is no longer a crowd of Ring politicians to spend the City money in fostering the worst vices of a great capital. Corporations live no longer in daily fear of confiscation, now that the Ring Judges have been branded with judicial condemnation; and there is no great business enterprise conducted in the City which does not feel the benefit of the elevated standard of duty and fidelity to trust which has grown up since the public Treasury was released from the grasp of a set of official swindlers. The restless and generally healthy spirit of inquiry into all the details of public business throughout the nation has grown up since people were startled by the revelations of the iniquity of Tammany, and since the moral power of the people was vindicated by the suddenness of its fall.

Yet it is but three years ago since The Times was striving almost alone among the newspapers of this City to organize a hearty opposition to the Tammany nominee for Governor, since it was laughed at for supposing that the Ring could be overthrown, and since it was roundly abused for maintaining that the City was grossly plundered. Where the credit and the future of New-York would have been had the Ring been as absolute to-day as it was three years ago we need hardly inquire. They not only robbed the City in those days, but they set law at defiance by shutting the City books in the faces of the tax-payers, and refusing to give even a garbled report of what they were doing with the money. The debt was increasing at the rate of $25,000,000 a year, and nobody was the wiser, save the men who were pocketing millions for their personal benefit, and to enable them to buy their way to the still richer prize of the National Treasury. It did not sound improbable, in the Fall of 1870, to predict that Hoffman might be President, that Sweeny might be Secretary of the Treasury, and Hall, if he was so minded, Governor of the State of New-York. It reads like a horrible nightmare now, but it was an impending and to many people an assured reality then. Had Tammany been left with the power to follow out the programme which its leaders had mapped out, there would have been no need to complain of the dullness of political discussion. The existence of the Republic would have been threatened by enough of genuine danger to render it unnecessary to construct political bugaboos to frighten little boys withal.

The actual gain of the Reform movement to New-York City can but partially be represented in figures. The part which can be so represented is, however, striking enough. The general tax levy for 1870 amounted to $23,569,127. But the increase of the debt during the same year was $25,339,811. If we allow the liberal sum of $5,000,000 as the amount of debt contracted, which is represented by permanent works, we find that the actual expenditures of 1870 were at least $43,000,000, or equal to a rate of four per cent. on the assessed valuation of the year. In 1871 the actual expenses of the City and County Government were $36,567,827, or equal to a rate of taxation of 3.39 per cent. In addition to this, the Ring contrived to increase the City debt between Jan. 1 and Sept. 14, 1871, by the amount of $24,000,000. Reform had a chance of making itself felt through the Treasury, at least in 1872, and in spite of the weight of the burdens transmitted by Tammany, the annual expenditures were reduced by $8,000,000, and the debt, as compared with the amount reported by the Citizen's Committee suffered no increase at all. That is to say, the Ring was overthrown just in time to keep the taxes of 1871 out of their clutches, and so the revenue bonds issued in anticipation of these taxes were paid off, instead of being converted as they would inevitably have been into a portion of the permanent debt of the City. In 1873, a further net saving of $3,000,000 has been effected, after allowing for the reduced amount of the State tax and other items not coming under the head of economy in administration.

Considering that the Ring doubled the City debt between Jan. 1, 1870, and Sept. 14, 1871, and that a Reform régime is saddled with the additional interest charge on the $48,000,000 of debt contracted during these twenty months of Tammany rule, we are within the mark in stating that the City is being governed for half the sum that it was in 1870. Everybody knows that whatever may be the abuses still left to us, the City is better governed, that life and property are safer than they were three years ago, that the streets are cleaner than ever they were, the nuisances threatening the public health infinitely less numerous, the liquor-saloons better regulated, the prisons and charitable institutions better managed, and a much larger income obtained from the property of the City. The gas in the street-lamps may be no better, but we are getting, for $39 a lamp, the same annual allowance of light for which we paid $53 in 1870. There is far greater publicity given to the details of public business than was ever the case before, and yet a sum less than $50,000 will be spent in newspapers this year, instead of over $1,000,000 in 1870. Many as have been the discouragements of Reformers, there is here surely enough of substantial gain to nerve them for fresh effort, and to warrant the expectation of a completed triumph at no distant day.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The *Journal of Commerce*, of this City, publishes a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States Government for the fiscal year 1873, which ended June 30. The figures are stated by that paper to have been taken from the books of the Treasury Department. They are as follows:

NET RECEIPTS.	
From Customs	$188,089,522 70
From internal revenue	113,729,314 14
From sales of public lands	2,882,312 38
From miscellaneous sources	29,037,055 45
Total receipts	$333,738,204 67
NET EXPENDITURES.	
For premium on purchase of bonds	$5,105,919 99
For civil and miscellaneous purposes	73,328,110 06
For War Department	46,323,138 31
For Indians and pensions	37,311,131 74
For Navy Department	23,526,256 79
For interest on the public debt	104,750,688 44
Total expenditures	$290,345,245 33

If we compare these figures with those of the two years preceding, some interesting facts are developed. We find that the sum of the receipts for 1873 was nearly fifty millions less than in 1871—the difference, stated exactly, being $49,585,740 22, or nearly thirteen per cent. This falling off of income, which, in the case of a private citizen would be regarded as an indication of misfortune or bad management, is, in the case of the Government, the strongest possible proof of the opposite. It is the result of a reduction of the burdens of taxation, and that reduction far greater than even these figures show. Low taxes yield more in proportion than high ones, and the net income of 1871 was produced from taxes which, if levied in 1873 on the amount of goods which actually paid tax, would have taken many millions more from the pockets of our people. The sources of income of main importance to the United States are divided between the Customs duties and the internal revenue taxes, the latter being now confined almost entirely to liquors and tobacco, with a few comparatively slight stamp duties. If we examine the returns of these two sources for 1871, 1872, and 1873, we find that the Customs duties were larger in 1872 than in 1871 by $10,099,878 72, but that the yield was reduced in 1873 by $28,280,764 07, being a net reduction of $18,180,885 35. The reduction in 1873 is the most important, not only because it was very large, being in excess of the average reduction of the entire income, but also because it was made in the interest of manufactures, and in a way to relieve very greatly many of the most important interests of the country. The reduction in the taxes grouped under the general term of the internal revenue has, however, been absolutely larger, relatively much larger, and in its effect upon the prosperity of the country probably even more important. It has also been very steady. The reduction in 1872 was $12,455,975 91; in 1873 it was $16,912,863 58, being in all the remarkable sum of $29,368,839 49. When we remember that in this case the taxes removed were of a peculiarly vexatious and burdensome character, reaching to the details of many widely ramified industries, and accompanied by many distasteful exactions, we cannot easily overestimate the influence of the change upon the comfort and prosperity of our people.

The record of the expenditures for the three years above placed in comparison includes many more variations. There was a reduction in 1872 of nearly fifteen millions, ($14,659,225 58,) and an advance in 1873 of nearly thirteen millions, ($12,827,282 66,) making a net reduction of $1,831,942 92. The principal elements in the expenditure may be divided under five heads: 1, Civil and Miscellaneous; 2, War; 3, Navy; 4, Indians and Pensions, and 5, Interest on the Public Debt. The first division includes the expense of what may be called the general machinery of Government—the salaries of officials, the expenses of Congress, of the Executive and of the Judiciary, and all the minor enterprises or interests under the charge of the Government. This item was reduced in 1872 by $8,513,952 55, and increased the next year by $12,343,351 64, leaving a net advance of $3,829,399 09. The expenses of the War Department are made difficult of comparison by the fact that in 1871 they were reduced by the proceeds of the sale of ordnance, &c., amounting to a little over eight and a quarter millions. With this modification, the record shows a reduction in 1872 of $8,727,927 75, and an advance in 1873 of $10,970,981 11, or some $2,000,000 over the figures of 1871. The expenditures of the Navy Department have advanced since 1871 $4,095,229 58, while for Indians and pensions the expense has been reduced a little more than that amount, or $4,559,760 58.

But the most significant change is in the expenditure for interest on the public debt. This item in 1872 was reduced $8,218,726 21; in 1873, $12,607,151 28; in all, $20,825,877 49. This was accomplished by a reduction in the debt, in three years, of $271,088,729 08, leaving its amount on the 1st of July $2,147,818,713 57. We have from time to time commented freely on the policy by which this reduction of the public debt has been controlled, and the direction which the reduction has taken. We have believed some of the effects of the policy were unnecessary and burdensome. But no one can deny that the credit of the country has been immensely strengthened by it. Repudiation, in all its forms, has been killed by it beyond the possibility of resurrection, and the financial as well as moral advantages of this one fact are incalculable. Whatever the relative claims of the policy may have been, it is now a thing of the past. The reduction of the debt has dropped from $127,461,095 in '71, to $43,667,630 in '73; the process of funding is steadily advancing; and we shall, from this time, be at liberty, in making up the estimates of what we can afford to spend in our national housekeeping, to leave out of the calculation any extravagant reduction of the debt incurred in settling our one family quarrel.

FUNDS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

There are many obstacles in the way of success in holding a Centennial Exhibition, and not the least among them is popular indifference to the project. Only by a hearty interest in the Exhibition can it be made national in its character and a credit to the country. Congress intended it to be national, and provided in the law the machinery by which that intent could be realized. But if no public sentiment acts upon the Commissioners in their several States, it is natural for them to suppose that the people care nothing for the matter and to neglect their duties. In order to take the first step toward success it is necessary to stop growling at Philadelphia, and go heartily to work. We must not forget that thus far Philadelphia has done all the work in connection with the Centennial, and is fairly entitled to all the credit. Jealousy of the city because it has been selected as the place of the Exhibition is too mean a passion to be allowed to stand in the way of a national enterprise. Historical reasons alone are sufficient to justify the selection which has been made. If the nation is to celebrate the anniversary of its hundredth birthday at all, it is eminently proper that the celebration shall occur in the city where the Republic was born. It is the good fortune of Philadelphia to be that city, and all patriotic Americans should heartily acquiesce in the choice, while they regret and do what they can to counteract the narrow spirit in which some Philadelphians are meeting a great occasion.

The Centennial question is about to come before the people in a practical form, in the appeals of the Board of Finance for the funds requisite to carry out the plans for the Exhibition. It has been determined that $10,000,000 is necessary for this purpose, and of this amount $3,000,000 has been subscribed in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. It must be admitted that the State and city have done their full share in this respect. Because they have done so is perhaps due the fact that the Board of Finance is curiously constituted—for one supposed to have national functions—consisting of twenty-five members. Philadelphia has seventeen, and New-York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Virginia, Alabama, Wisconsin, and Iowa, one each. Such centres of population, trade, and finance as Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, San Francisco, and many others of lesser importance, are wholly unrepresented, and if they are reached at all, it must be done through the appeals of strangers. The members of the Board are gentlemen whose integrity is unquestioned, but considering the fact that local influences are always the most powerful, and heartily desiring that the appeal about to be made shall be successful, we make the suggestion that a portion of the Philadelphia members should resign in order that their places may be filled by equally trustworthy representatives of the States which have been ignored. It is no easy matter to raise $7,000,000, and we believe it will be found very difficult to be done by the Board of Finance as at present constituted. A large portion of it must come from the patriotism of the masses of the people, and they can be induced to subscribe only by local influences. It will be idle to say to them that the gentlemen asking the money are of the very highest character, as all of them undoubtedly are, or to inform them that this Board will not have the expenditure of the funds which it collects. They will admit all this, and yet if there is no one appealing to them who is a resident in their midst, they will neglect to subscribe.

But whether the suggestion which we have made is acted upon or not, we hope there will be no hesitation or delay in subscribing to the stock of the Exhibition. It is a first essential that there shall be a certainty of an ample supply of money. The industries of the country, and especially the manufacturing industries, will largely profit by the Exhibition, and should largely contribute toward its expense. They could provide a good portion of the required amount without injury to themselves, and as to them it is strictly a matter of business. They are fully informed of the responsible character of the Board of Finance and should respond to its appeal at once. It is not desirable that the example of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in making corporate subscriptions should be generally followed. The money can be raised from among the people and private corporations if the proper course is pursued. The time for argument and for bickering concerning the Exhibition is past. We are fully pledged to the enterprise, and the first requisite is money. We hope the Board of Finance will act with wisdom as well as with energy, and that the people will respond with the liberality which the occasion demands.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.

THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF NEW-YORK CITY INVOLVED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sunday allusion is made to an announcement which has appeared in a number of papers in the interior of the State, that the Joint Legislative Committee appointed to confer with the United States Senate Committee on Transportation Routes was to meet on the 11th of September at Albany. Such is not the case, and it is probably worth while to contradict the report in order not to mislead the members of the Committees and others interested.

It had been hoped that the Senate Committee, of which Mr. Windom is Chairman, could visit our canals during August; but their preliminary business has occupied more time than was expected, and it was only a few days ago that we received definite notice of their time of meeting, which is to be on Sept. 10, in New-York City. As their time will be comparatively short and much occupied, it was thought desirable for our State Committees to meet for consultation and the arrangement of a plan of action before that time. In accordance with this, on Saturday last, after some correspondence with Senator Lewis, Chairman of the State Senate Committee, I called a meeting of the Assembly Committee for Sept. 3, at Saratoga, and presume that the Senate Committee will be called to meet at the same time. It is the particular desire of our Committees, I believe, and of the Legislature which appointed them, that the United States Senate Committee should visit all three of the proposed ship-canal routes in our State, (the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain,) so as to have personal knowledge of their capabilities and advantages. We also desire to furnish to that Committee all such information and statistics concerning our canals as will be of service to them in arriving at a just conclusion.

You are certainly right in assuming that our Committee will have no desire unjustly to favor the adoption of either one of these routes to the detriment of the others. I know that the Assembly Committee was most carefully selected by the Speaker, in order that all interests should be equally represented, and I presume that the Senate Committee was similarly well constituted. In our body, Mr. Fort represents the Oswego route, Mr. Alberger the Erie, and Mr. Weed the Champlain; Mr. Batcheller was appointed as being Chairman of the Canal Committee, Mr. Pierson from his extensive knowledge of railroad transportation, and Messrs. Husted, Opdyke, and C. G. Cornell as representatives of the interests of New-York City and its suburbs.

Let me add a few words as to the vast importance of this subject of "transportation to the sea-board" to the material prosperity of New-York. The recent movement of the farmers at the West has brought prominently before the people the immense bulk of the annual product of breadstuffs in that section, and the difficulties attending its transportation. What the farmers desire is a cheap, sure, and rapid means of transmission to some point of distribution on the sea-board. Which that point is, they care very little. The city that can present the cheapest and best route—other things being equal—will become the centre of this vast business.

To my mind there is no subject of such pressing and vital importance to the continued commercial supremacy of our Metropolis as the retention of this trade. The immense increase in the product of cereals in the Mississippi Valley within a comparatively few years is almost incredible. Some idea, however, may be formed from the fact that the shipments of grain and flour from Chicago, which in 1850 amounted to only 11,830,908 bushels, in 1860 had risen to 31,108,759, and in 1869 to 56,750,515. Last year (1872) the receipts of flour and grain from the interior at the various Atlantic ports reached the vast aggregate of 158,435,552 bushels.

This immense increase has naturally produced an eager competition between different sea-board cities to control so great a business to their own advantage. Baltimore has put forth her endeavors by the improvement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Philadelphia by extending the connections of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad throughout both North-west and South-west. Montreal enjoys the advantage of its natural position on the outlet of the great lakes, and the Canadians have shown most commendable energy in overcoming the natural obstacles at Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence rapids. Even New-England, with far less advantage of location than we possess, is sparing no effort to divide with us the carrying trade of Boston and the surrounding cities, by means of the St. Lawrence and Ogdensburg route.

Amid all this competition New-York cannot afford to be idle. Surely, and by no means slowly, we are losing, year by year, in the proportion of the carrying trade which we do within our own State, and in the comparative amount of the products of the interior which find an outlet to the ocean at our own Metropolis. For a very considerable period after its construction, the Erie Canal was the great channel of communication between the West and the Atlantic, and the City of New-York enjoyed, consequently, the advantage of being the great shipping port of the country. Now, however, if the canal were used to its utmost capacity, it would be able to transport but a small proportion of the vastly-increased production of the interior, while the overcrowding of its water by additional boats would produce such delay and confusion in lockages as to impede transportation along its line to an extent most seriously injurious to the shipper. At present little more than half of the cereals which are brought to the various lake ports for shipment reaches New-York at all, and but about one-third comes eastward through the canals.

The percentage of decrease is very significant. In 1854, a careful computation by the State Engineer showed that of the grain exported from the Western States, eighty-three per cent. reached New-York City through the canals. In 1868 but sixty per cent. arrived in New-York, and only forty-five per cent. by canal; and the proportion is now reduced to fifty-three per cent. reaching New-York, and thirty-five per cent. passing through the canals to all points.

While thoughtful men in our State were anxiously considering these facts, and were impressed with the conviction that in order to retain the control of this important branch of business greater facilities, both as to speed and cheapness, must in some way be provided for the transportation of bulky products to New-York, came the appointment of the United States Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board, in direct response to a recommendation of President Grant in his Message. This Committee has the whole broad subject of "transportation between the interior and the sea-board" to consider and report upon, and the probable result will be, to obtain for the route which shall be reported by the Committee as the most feasible and advantageous, such improvement at the expense of the General Government as will open it as the great channel of communication between the West and the Atlantic. Such action by Congress, I think, may reasonably be expected, in response to the imperative demands now being made by the Western producers. At all events, it is certain that the expectation of such a course is very general, and that the people of Virginia and Georgia took immediate and energetic steps to obtain for their contemplated water routes the recommendation which was likely to be followed by such important results.

Neither of these routes, however, possesses a tithe of the natural advantages of those of our own State. Not only would their construction be enormously expensive, but the operation, on account of the locks required to overcome their great elevations, would necessarily be costly. This will be obvious when it is remembered that the summit level of the proposed Atlantic and Great Western (Georgia) Canal is 1,008 feet, and of the James River and Kanawha (Virginia) Canal 1,700 feet.

As you well express it in the article I have referred to, "the natural outlet from the grain-fields of the North-west is by way of the great lakes, and by canal through New-York to tide-water at the Hudson River;" and it was to bring officially to the notice of the Senate Committee the facts and statistics which prove this, that I introduced the resolution appointing a Joint Committee of our Legislature to meet them, and represent the interests of the State before them.

We have the natural routes—all terminating at the Hudson River, and consequently at New-York—either one of which is vastly superior to any that is proposed outside of our State. Between these three, I imagine that it is not the province of our Committee to discriminate, but fully and fairly to present to the Senate Committee the claims and advantages of each.

While they pass through different sections of the State, and the adoption of one or another is therefore a question of large local importance, the interests of the State at large and of her commercial Metropolis will be protected and subserved if either one be that selected for national improvement; and in this view we ask the co-operation of all good citizens of the State in the proper presentation of the facts of the case to the Senate Committee.

L. Bradford Prince,
Chairman Assembly Committee

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1873.

DR. SAMUEL F. GREEN.

Among the passengers who arrived from Liverpool in the National steam-ship Canada were Dr. Samuel F. Green, late of Ceylon, with his wife and family. Dr. Green is a brother of the Controller, and in spite of twenty years' absence in India, is still remembered by a circle of friends in this City. He has discharged during that period, with more than usual energy and ability, the duties of Medical Missionary, under the American Board, among the Tamal tribes of Ceylon. Dr. Green established and maintained a college for the education of native students in surgery and medicine. A class of graduates was turned out from this institution each year, and employment was found for them by the English Government as fast as they graduated. Dr. Green's school received annual allowances from the Government in consideration of its great value in aiding native education and furnishing native practitioners of medicine. A number of medical text-books and treatises have also been translated by Dr. Green into the Tamal dialect, and these are accepted as standard authorities in Ceylon. Dr. Green returns unfortunately in somewhat impaired health. After a brief stay in New-York, he will proceed to take up his permanent residence at Greenhill, near Worcester, Mass., a farm which has been owned by three generations of Greens, which was purchased when a Dr. Green was the only physician in the County of Worcester, and when the Doctor's visits were as much occupied in organizing the struggle for the independence of the country as in ministerig to the ailments of his patients.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY.

The Palestine Exploring Expedition was to leave (as by last advices) Moab on the 20th of July, and go into Summer quarters in the Mountains of Lebanon. The heat was intense the last few weeks of their work. The season has been prosperous and successful. All were in good health. Lieut. Steever advises resumption of work in Moab in October. It is proposed to send on one or more engineers and more instruments in time for the Fall campaign. The publication of "second statement," now in press, has been delayed by the drawings and plates. It will be ready for distribution in a few days. The following contributions are acknowledged:

J. W. Knox	$10
Miss Julia T. Ripley	10
J. F. Trott, Niagara Falls	10
Rev. Howard Osgood, Chester, Penn.	10
J. S. Seymour, Auburn, N. Y.	25
W. A. Peck, Troy, N. Y.	25
Total	$90
Previously acknowledged	$4,373

THE STATE ASSESSORS.

The State Assessors, consisting of Messrs. Fowler, Briggs, and Hadley, met at the Tax Office, yesterday morning, to confer with the local Assessors with the view to obtain what information may be necessary to aid the Board of Equalization "to equalize the State tax among the several counties of the State, and fix the amount of assessment of real and personal estate in which the State tax shall be levied in each county." The State Assessors waited for some hours for the heads of the Tax Office and the other interested officials, but as they did not put in an appearance the investigation was adjourned to next Wednesday at 10 o'clock, and in the meantime notice was given to the local Assessors to submit at the next meeting such facts and figures on the subject of the assessment of the City of New-York as they may deem necessary.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—SIXTH DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1873.

At the general session this morning it was apparent that it would be impossible to complete the reading of all the papers which had been accepted—158 in all—and adjourn at the close of the morning session. The usual resolutions of thanks were consequently passed in graceful acknowledgment of the many courtesies extended to the Association by the citizens of Portland, and by various railroad and steam-boat companies.

Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Newberry, of Columbia College, New-York, and Prof. Arnold Guyot, of Princeton College, each made short addresses in response to the call of the Association. The place of the next meeting was fixed at Hartford, Conn., and the time, the second Wednesday in August, 1874. Dr. John L. Le Conti, of Philadelphia, was elected President. The following are abstracts of the more important papers read in the sections:

THE MARBLE DEPOSITS OF PITTSFORD, VT.

Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, New-York, exhibited some very beautiful specimens of white and mottled marbles from Rutland County, Vt., of which the finest were from some newly-discovered beds in Pittsford. These specimens included almost every variety of white and clouded marbles, and equal in color and texture to any of the famous marbles of Southern Europe—some varieties resembling the Carrara, others the Parian.

Geologically these deposits are very interesting, and economically they are very valuable. They form two belts, one 450 feet, the other 200 feet wide—all sound and marketable marble—separated by heavy beds of coarse gray limestone, the whole standing at an angle of seventy degrees with the horizon. The beds run north and south, and the edges of the marble layers are everywhere planed and polished by glacial action.

In conclusion, the Professor said he regarded these Pittsford marble deposits as equal in extent and quality to any known in the world.

NEW-YORK AND PORTLAND BOTANICALLY CONTRASTED.

Prof. James Hyatt read a paper on the "Botanical Contrasts Between New-York and Portland." These two cities, nearly three hundred miles apart, are still very similarly situated as to land and sea, and also as to soil and climate, giving in general no very great difference in their respective indigenous floras. The chief difference arises from the more north-eastward situation of Portland, so that some of the southern plants do not extend so far while the northern begin to appear. A somewhat different relation to mountains and rivers and some geological differences also have their effect on the floras. Still there is a close resemblance between the weeds, herbage, shrubs, and trees of the two localities. If we admit into our comparison the naturalized plants and the cultivated exotics, much greater contrasts appear, especially in the latter. Prof. Hyatt presented a list of plants found near Portland, and not found near New-York, embracing a considerable number of species; also, a list of about an equal number found near New-York, but not found near Portland. Potentilla tridenta is not known in New-York below the latitude and elevation of the North Beacon, in the Fishkill Mountains, whereas it grows not more than about one hundred feet above tide in the immediate vicinity of Portland.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS BY UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSIONERS.

An interesting paper on the effects of certain poisons on mollusks was read by W. North Rice. The experiments referred to were carried on in connection with the work of the United States Fish Commission, at Peak's Island, the present Summer. The immediate object was to find a means of killing the animals in a state of expansion, so as to obtain specimens exhibiting a somewhat life-like aspect—an end quite desirable in an educational museum. The poisons used were chiefly such as are supposed to exert a paralyzing effect upon the muscular and nervous systems. Among those employed were prussic acid, sulphocyanide of potassium, chloral hydrate, chloroform, sulphate of morphia, extract of conium, and carbonic acid. The animals most frequently experimented upon were Ilyanassa obsoleta, Buccinum undatum, and Lunatia heros. Only very partial success was obtained, as regards the primary object of the experiments. Specimens which were allowed to die in stale water succeed, on the average, about as well as any others, some of them remaining partially expanded when dead and preserved in alcohol. Leaving them in stale water is, of course, a simple mode of poisoning by carbonic acid. Prussic acid seems to have somewhat of a tendency to cause the animals to expand. One specimen of Buccinum undatum poisoned with prussic acid, injected by means of a hypodermic syringe, not only extended his proboscis, but protruded the lingual ribbon. One result of the experiments is to show that some poisons which are extremely violent in their action on the mammalia operate on the mollusks with extreme feebleness. Some specimens of Ilyanassa obsoleta immersed in dilute prussic acid on Friday morning were found still alive on the following Tuesday. A large dose of woorara, injected into a specimen of Lunatia heros, seemed to produce, in the course of a night, no appreciable effect. On the contrary, chloral hydrate seems to be extremely fatal to these animals, but in all cases of the use of this poison they contract strongly.

PERIODICITY OF RATES OF INTEREST.

Prof. E. B. Elliott, of the United States Treasury Department, read an elaborate paper "On the Periodicity of Rates of Interest for Money in the New-York Market." He showed that during the period of five and one-half years over which the observations extended, these rates were in general higher during the six months from November to April, both inclusive, than during the remaining period of six months, from May to October, in each year, the general average on demand notes for the former period being 5.70 per cent., and for the latter period 5.31 per cent. On sixty days' paper, the rate of interest averaged for the former period 8.23 per cent., and for the latter 7.47. The following table shows the average rates per cent. of interest obtained in the New-York market, by half years, divided as above described, from June, 1867, to October, 1872, both inclusive, on demand notes and on paper having sixty days to run:

Periods.	Demand Notes.		Sixty Days' Paper.	
	May to October....	November to April..	May to October....	November to April..
June to October, 1867	5.75	..	6.65	..
November to April, 1867-68	..	5.50	..	7.00
May to October, 1868	4.85	..	6.33	..
November to April, 1868-69	..	6.75	..	9.20
May to October, 1869	6.25	..	8.20	..
November to April, 1869-70	..	5.00	..	9.65
May to October, 1870	5.25	..	8.33	..
November to April, 1870-71	..	5.25	..	7.09
May to October, 1871	4.75	..	7.00	..
November to April, 1871-72	..	6.00	..	8.20
May to October, 1872	5.00	..	8.33	..
General averages	5.31	5.70	7.47	8.23

Upon inspection of this table it will be perceived that while there was not entire uniformity as regards the specified periods in different years, yet in general the rates, both as regards demand notes and sixty-day paper, are higher during the colder of the two semi-annual periods than during the warmer. The causes of the varying rates are of two kinds—one local, confined to our own country; the other influenced by the market rates for money prevailing abroad. In the Fall of the year money is in large demand for the moving of crops, and the demand appears to continue in the main during the earlier portion of the in-coming year. The minimum is in general reached in Midsummer.

WILL THE EARTH BE CONVERTED INTO SOLIDS?

Prof. J. Ennis read a paper "On the Diminution of Water on the Earth, and its Permanent Conversion into Solid Forms," written by Mrs. George W. Howk. The theory that all the water on the surface of our globe will ultimately be dried up—that is, converted into solids by chemical and vital agencies, is not new, but in this paper the theory has been developed to a greater extent than ever before. Recently new facts have been gathered, new ideas have been added, and now it appears wonderful how much less water washes the face of the globe than in its beginning. Our bodies, and the bodies of all plants and animals, are mainly composed of water. Much of this water is given up at death, but not all. The stratified rocks, some fifteen or twenty miles in thickness, are filled with the remains of animals and plants, all, or nearly all, containing solidified water. As our globe is heated to redness in its interior, its gradual cooling allows its elements to absorb water. All crystals contain water in a solid form. Hence our earth may hereafter be like the moon, without water. The bearing of this theory is shown in the vastly greater surface of dry land and the diminished surface of water in the ocean. Hence there is less evaporation, less humidity in the air, and less precipitation, and less brook and river drainage. The conditions of animal and vegetable life have thus been changed, and animals and vegetables have changed correspondingly.

THE RECEPTION AND CLAM-BAKE.

This afternoon a general reception and clam-bake was given by the citizens of Portland to the members of the Association. At 2:30 o'clock an immense train carried the company out on the Boston and Maine Railroad to Old Orchard Beach, a distance of about twelve miles. This beach is considered to be the finest in New-England, and is ten miles in length. It is the most fashionable of the sea-side resorts east of Hampton or Rye, if not of all east of Swampscott. The generosity of the entertainment may be inferred from the following items, collected by a friend who has a fondness for statistics. The clam-bake was made in the regulation style, and contained, in one long heap, the following quantities:

Clams	50 bushels
Oysters	12 bushels
Eggs	75 dozen
Corn	1,200 ears
Sweet potatoes	3 barrels
Irish potatoes	10 barrels
Lobsters	200

The repast was partaken of on the beach. At 6:30 the excursion train returned in safety to Portland, and to-night, while I am closing this letter, the junior members of the Association are holding a session of the famous "Section Q," which bears the same relation to the serious working sessions that the farce does to the tragedy. While the younger members are the chief actors in "Section Q," there is no lack of older heads looking on to enjoy the fun.

To-morrow the Association accepts the offer of a special train on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad to convey them to the White Mountains. Prof. Hitchcock, who knows the White Mountains better than any other man, accompanies us in the capacity of guide. I will send you an account of the excursion on my return to this city.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE REPRESENTED AT PORTLAND.

The following is a classified list of the special sciences to which the members of the Association are devoted: Agriculture, 1; agriculture and botany, 2; astronomy, 4; botany, 2; bank-note engraver, 1; chartography, 1; chemistry, 29; civil engineering, 6; clergy, 5; coast survey, 2; college Presidents, 4; comparative anatomy, 1; dentists, 2; editors, 4; entomology, 6; Examiner, Patent Office, 1; fisherman, 1; geology, 16; history and archæology, 1; horticulture, 1; language, 1; law, 2; librarian, 1; lithographer, 1; mathematics, 9; mechanic, 1; mineralogist, 1; microscopists, 2; museum superintendent, 1; natural history, 15; physics, 5; physics and chemistry, 2; physicians, 18; publisher, 1; railroad employe, 1; reporter, 1; statistician, 1; steam-boiler inspector, 1; students, 2; teachers, 9; Treasury Department, United States, 1; zoology, 1; without designation, 31.

CLASSIFIED BY STATES.

The following is a classification of the members present by States: Massachusetts, 46; New-York, 28; Maine, 16; Illinois, 16; District of Columbia, 14; Connecticut, 13; Pennsylvania, 10; New-Hampshire, 7; Ohio, 6; Rhode Island, 5; New-Jersey, 5; Iowa, 4; Michigan, 4; Maryland, 3; Indiana, 3; Louisiana, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Missouri, 2; West Virginia, 1; Minnesota, 1; Quebec, 2; Ontario, 1.

CÆSARISM.

I.

Strange spectre with the Roman nose!
Great bugaboo of form gigantic!
Quaking at thy majestic *pose*,
The wild Bohemian is frantic.
Clouds darken his bewildered brain,
And break in showers of ink-like rivers;
While—drenched from Florida to Maine—
The great Republic sits and shivers.

II.

Spirit of '76! Dost see
This phantom from the yellow Tiber
Clutch with its fingers freedom's tree—
Tear out the heart and rend the fibre?
Is there no wrinkle on thy brow,
Nor any ghostly hand to stay us—
Or must this full-orb'd nation now
Rush backward into general chaos?

III.

Meanwhile—with hideous jest and joke—
This modern Cæsar, most "imperious,"
Sits on his throne and takes his smoke;
G. Washington! Is not this serious?
Wake freedom's sires! The sceptre seize—
Forth from the tyrant's fingers tear it—
If not, then throttle, if you please,
That wild Bohemian in his garret!

J. H. A.

NEW-JERSEY, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1873.

MR. JOHN KELLY'S VIEWS.

NO FUSION WITH APOLLO HALL, AND NO NOTICE TO BE TAKEN OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

A TIMES reporter yesterday called upon Mr. John Kelly, who is now supposed to be the head and front of Tammany Hall, to ascertain, if possible, his views with regard to the coming campaign, and the position likely to be assumed by that organization with reference to the proposed fusion with the Democrats of Apollo Hall.

Mr. Kelly, upon being questioned by the reporter, stated that, as he had returned from a prolonged tour in Europe on Monday last, he felt himself hardly in a position to state, with any degree of correctness, the policy that would be pursued by the general body of members composing Tammany Hall. He, however, said that he felt certain that Tammany, although willing to have the leading members of Apollo Hall co-operate in the movements and canvass of the coming elections, yet no coalition would be formed or entertained upon a basis of certain offices being awarded to the Apollo Hall Party in exchange for their support. He thought that Tammany was sufficiently strong of itself to carry all before it this year without the assistance of any outside organizations whatever. The Society in all its branches and ramifications is now, he thought, under a better and more complete system than ever, and the organizations in the various wards and districts will be still further improved and strengthened. The only thing necessary to be done, Mr. Kelly said, is for Tammany to select first-class men for nomination, and such as no one can point a finger against. They must be, he said, men of unblemished character and reputation, and such as can be trusted by the people at large, who will then give their sole and undivided support to these candidates. The people were, he thought, about tired of the clap-trap cry of "reform," and they now looked for good and honest men to fill the offices connected with both Municipal and State Governments. With regard to the Liberal Republicans, Mr. Kelly said he did not think any notice would be taken of them whatever this Fall by the Democratic Party, but inasmuch as he had just returned he felt that he was hardly in a position to give any decided opinion as to what course would be pursued by the General Committee of Tammany Hall. He, however, said, he expected to confer with some of the prominent leaders during the next few days, when he would doubtless be informed of what had been going on during his absence in Europe, and he might then, he thought, be better able to form an opinion as to the course that would be likely to be pursued by the organization. At present he could form no idea as to who were likely to receive nominations, but as far as he is personally concerned, Mr. Kelly stated that his sole object, desire, and aim would be to have such men selected and placed before the public as would do honor to themselves and the party they would be called upon to represent, and then he felt confident Tammany would make a clean sweep.

APPROPRIATING A CHECK.

In June last, Mr. William A. Mackenzie, a twine merchant of No. 16 College place, sold goods worth $200 to Messrs. Goodrich, Ferry & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. On writing to the firm asking why they had not forwarded the amount of the bill sent with the goods, he was astonished to receive a reply to the effect that they had forwarded him a check for the amount, which had been indorsed with his name and cashed at the bank on which it was drawn. The case was placed in the hands of Detectives Tully and Dilks, of the Central Office, who soon discovered that one William A. McKenzie, a night watchman, residing at No. 124 East Fifty-fourth street, had cashed the check. MacKenzie on being arrested, admitted his guilt, and was held for trial at the Tombs.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—A PROPOSITION FOR SEPARATE POLITICAL ACTION MODIFIED.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.—The National Temperance Convention met at 9 o'clock. Rev. C. W. Denison offered a series of resolutions embodying his views in opposition to the position of the British Alliance allowing drinkers to advocate prohibition, which, on motion, was laid on the table. On motion of Rev. H. W. Conant, a grand national mass-meeting was ordered to be held in Philadelphia in 1876 in connection with the centennial celebration, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to make the arrangements. Mr. W. E. Dodge, in an address, presented the claims of the National Publication Society, and Rev. T. L. Cuyler added a few words. It transpired that $10,000 were needed to pay the indebtedness of the Society. Mr. W. E. Dodge, of New-York, subscribed $2,000, and E. Remington, of Ilion, $1,000. Other persons subscribed smaller sums until the sum of $11,000 was raised. The Chair announced the following Committee on Finance: Rev. Geo. L. Heck, of New-York; Jas. M. Usher, of Massachusetts; and Rev. Wm. Sears, of Auburn. Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a series of resolutions. The first congratulates the friends of temperance on the progress made since the last meeting in 1868; the second declares that total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, brewed or distilled, is the true basis of temperance reform. After the adoption of these resolutions, the Convention took a recess till 3 P. M., leaving the rest of the series to be taken up after recess.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock P. M. The question pending was on the third resolution, that venders of intoxicating liquors, or owners of premises occupied by them, should be held responsible for damages caused by inebriates, and after discussion it was adopted. The following was also read and adopted:

Fourth—That all temperance societies advocate the repeal of all State license laws, and urge Congress to pass laws for the abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

The fifth resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the time has arrived fully to introduce the temperance issue in State and national politics; that we recommend all friends of temperance to make it henceforth the paramount issue, and we do hereby pledge our adherence to the national prohibition party, and recommend that it be organized in each town and city and county and district and State in the Union; and, appealing to the God of righteousness and justice for guidance and support, we will maintain these organizations until success crowns our efforts.

A. M. Powell, of New York, moved to strike out the words after "paramount issue," and insert as follows:

"To co-operate with existing party organizations when such will indorse the legislative policy of prohibition, and nominate candidates pledged to its support; otherwise to organize and maintain a separate, independent party action in every State, and in each Congressional and electoral district of the United States."

Mr. Powell sustained his amendment in an energetic speech. A long debate ensued, in which much was said of the infidelity of political parties, and of the Republican Party in particular.

Mr. O'Donnell defended the Republican Party, claiming it had done all that was ever done for temperance in the way of legislation, citing the Civil Damage law, and the three amendments in behalf of the temperance cause to existing laws.

Mr. Usher moved the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the mode of application of the law, whether by prohibition, local prohibition or otherwise, whether through existing or independent parties, must be determined by the circumstances existing in different localities.

Further debate was had, when it was ordered that the question should be taken at 5:45 P. M. On the arrival of that time the question was taken on Usher's substitute and it was negatived. The question was then taken on Powell's amendment and it was carried by a vote of 70 to 23. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The sixth resolution, asking Congress to provide at its next session for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the effect of intemperance on the public welfare, was adopted. The seventh resolution, urging ministers of the Gospel to preach against the use of intoxicating liquors, was adopted. The eighth resolution, commending to Sabbath-school officers the temperance cause, and advising the formation of temperance societies in Sabbath-schools, was adopted. The ninth resolution, commending temperance publications, was adopted. The tenth resolution, calling on Congress to pass a law prohibiting henceforth the importation of alcoholic beverages, was adopted. The eleventh resolution, requesting the National Temperance Society to issue a text-book for schools, showing the evil effects of intemperance, and urging the introduction of such books in the schools, was adopted. Mr. Gilbert moved the appointment of a committee to prepare such a book. Carried. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

CROSSING NIAGARA ON A ROPE.

Signor Henry Balleni, an Italian, astonished the visitors at Niagara Falls, Monday afternoon, by crossing the chasm on a tight-rope, as Blondin did years ago, and subsequently diving from the middle of the rope into the river below, a feat which his predecessor did not attempt. The rope, 1,500 feet in length, was stretched from Prospect Park, on the American side, to near the Clifton House, on the other. Both shores were crowded with spectators long before the time announced for the performance. About 4 o'clock Balleni appeared on the Canadian side and began to walk out, but after a few steps returned and ordered the cable to be tightened. When this was done, at 4:45 o'clock the start was made. "All action and conversation," says the Buffalo *Express* in its report of the affair, "was now suspended, and everyone's attention was given to the man on the rope, who marched along, apparently with the greatest ease, to the music of the Drummondsville Band, which was stationed in front of the Clifton House. At 4:54 o'clock Balleni reached the middle of the rope, where he halted to return his salutation to the tremendous applause which greeted his exploit. After resting himself for a brief period the Signor again started on his tramp. This was the only stop made, and at 5:10 o'clock the perambulist, looking as pale as death, had reached the American end of his rope, he having made the trip in twenty-five minutes. After another rest of thirteen minutes, Signor Balleni again took his pole in hand and was off to the middle of the rope to make the great leap. It took him just six minutes to arrive at the centre of the rope, and when there he at once began making preparations to jump. While thus engaged he lost his balancing-pole, which fell into the water and sank. A cord six feet long, made of rubber bands, was attached to the rope, at a point just 115 feet above the surface of the water. Balleni caught hold of one end of the elastic cord before the spectators thought he was ready to go. He descended like an arrow, and the recovering snap of the rubber was almost simultaneous with the loud splash of his fall in the water. No sooner was the splash heard than the head of the Signor came peeping out of the water, and he struck out vigorously and heartily toward the boat which was there to pick him up. He was quickly hauled into the little craft, carefully wrapped up with heavy blankets, and rowed to shore.

The Signor intends to give exhibitions of this character every Monday and Wednesday during the season.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF CITY WORKS.

The Board of City Works, of the City of Brooklyn, met yesterday. The Secretary was instructed to notify Edward Clark, the offal contractor, to remove the night-soil and dead animals from the docks on Sundays in accordance with his contract. The Assessors of the various towns of Kings and Queens Counties were requested to furnish statements of the law regulating the payment by the Board of Taxes for lands and buildings belonging to the City Water-works. The contract for furnishing horse-feed to the Fire Department was awarded to John Delaney.

THE DAMAGED PIER.

The Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks has given the following particulars of the damage done to the new Pier No. 1 North River, by the steam-ship City of Limerick, of the Inman line, running into it, on Tuesday. The steamer struck and completely dislodged the coping-stone immediately west of the west buttress, the dimensions of which are 12 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 inches thick, and weighing nearly 11 tons. The wall for eighty feet was disturbed, extending from the main bulkhead around to the boat-landing. Each of the other coping-stones displaced measure 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 inches thick, and weigh 7 tons. Some of the stones are completely smashed to pieces and cannot be used again. One of the officials at Castle Garden says: "The cause of the accident lies with the pilot, who, on passing Governor's Island, shaped her course so that she was running in the direction of the East River, and, on swinging around, the vessel came too close to Castle Garden, and, having the ordinary rate of speed on at the time, before the engines could be backed the steamer ran into the pier with a tremendous crash, notwithstanding that an anchor had been immediately dropped."

THE EAST-SIDE GAMBLERS.

THE BOWERY AND CHATHAM STREET "SPORTS" BEFORE THE MAYOR—THEY ARE COMMITTED TO AWAIT THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.

The examination of Augustus Robbins, Chas. Rose, Redmond McManus, Latham Jones, Michael Knevels, Samuel Strauss, and Cornelius Gillen, who were charged by Henry Whitstone with keeping gambling-houses where he had lost $1,200 belonging to his wife, was held at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, before Mayor Havemeyer. When the defendants entered the office where the investigation took place, Mrs. Whitstone looked angrily at them and exclaimed, "There are the men who took all my hard earnings—every dollar I had saved in the world. I must have justice!" The case was opened by the Mayor's Private Secretary, who read the affidavit published in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. Edmund Price then announced that he was counsel for all the defendants, and would prove that the complainant was a very bad character.

Mayor Havemeyer—The only question before me is, do these men keep gambling-houses?

Counsel for Defendants—Your Honor, it is a maxim of the law that the uncorroborated evidence of a thief cannot be taken against a defendant. I have defended the complainant in this case. He is a bad character.

Mayor Havemeyer—That has nothing to do with the case.

Counsel for Defendants—I think it has. I shall show you what is the real character of Whitstone.

Mayor Havemeyer—I repeat that the question to be decided is not the character of the complainant, but did the defendants keep gambling-houses? If the latter fact should appear I shall send the cases to the Grand Jury.

Counsel for the Defendants—Or to the General Sessions?

Mayor Havemeyer—No; to the Grand Jury?

Counsel for Defendants—Well, what are you going to prove?

Henry Whitstone (the complainant)—I accuse all the parties of taking my money.

Counsel for Defendants—Whitstone acknowledges himself to be a thief in taking the woman's money.

Mayor Havemeyer—He goes further; he calls your clients thieves.

Counsel for Defendants—If one of his pals has just been sent to the State Prison, what reliance can be placed upon his testimony? Now let us begin. What charge does he make against Mr. Michael Knevels?

Whitstone—I saw him in Hall's gambling-house; but I did not see him playing; he was in the room.

Mr. Knevels here came forward and said he held a place in the Custom-house, and could bring many gentlemen to testify to his good character. He had never gambled in his life, and knew nothing about the complainant. As an act of common justice to himself, he hoped the press would vindicate his character.

Mayor Havemeyer, (to Knevels)—Well, stand aside for the present. I will look into your case.

The complainant was then sworn and examined by Mr. Price. He said: I am a peddler, but have never dealt in prize soap packages; I lost my wife's money in the gambling-houses of the defendants; they had kicked me out after they had got my money; my wife gave me $1,200 in eight weeks, and I lost it all; she gave me $700 just before I was married to her. Some persons have called me "Blink," and others "Henry Squint," but I don't know when they commenced calling me those names.

Mrs. Whitstone here exclaimed: "They have called me 'Mrs. Squint,' but what is that to do with the loss of all my money—my hard earnings for years?"

Mayor Havemeyer—Did you see any gambling in the houses of the defendants?

Whitstone—I did at all of them. There's the man (pointing to Cornelius Gillen) who won some of my money. I lost it at No. 51 Bowery; that is Hall's place. Latham Jones also got part of my money. So did Charley Rose. He even took my watch and sleeve buttons, and he is now wearing the buttons; they have pearls in the centre.

Mayor Havemeyer—Let Rose step forward.

As he approached Mrs. Whitstone gave him a withering look, and said that he had got part of her hard-earned money, as well as her husband's watch and gold buttons.

Mayor Havemeyer, (to Rose)—What do you say to the charge?

Rose—I bought the watch and gold buttons from him.

Whitstone, (excitedly)—No, no; he gave me money, first on my watch and then on my buttons, and he won it all back from me at Robbins' place, in the Bowery; I also lost money; Rose keeps the house corner of Bowery and Broome street. I lost money there, too.

Counsel—Did you ever ask a young man, who is here now, to go out and steal along with you?

Whitstone—I never did.

The counsel here said that he could prove, by Mr. Tobias, the jeweler in the Bowery, that Whitstone told him he had spent the money with some women.

Mrs. Whitstone looked furiously at the counsel, and pronounced the statement false. Her husband also denied it.

The counsel then said that all Mrs. Whitstone wanted was her money; that was all the interest she took in the case.

Mayor Havemeyer—Well, that is proper on her part. She has lost all her earnings for twelve years, and these men are charged with taking the money.

While the Mayor was speaking Mrs. Whitstone wept bitterly, saying that she was very poor and had lost her all. Her father, a very poor-looking old man, leaned forward and said she had spoken the truth.

The counsel for the defendants said he sympathized with the woman very much, and if she came to his office he would get her a divorce from her husband.

"No, Sir; no, Sir;" replied Mrs. Whitstone.

The counsel then asked the Mayor to dispose of the case of Michael Knevels.

Mayor Havemeyer—There is no evidence against him. He is a Custom-house officer, and I know that many Custom-house men are in the habit of gambling; but in his case nothing has been proved. He is discharged. I shall hold the others in $500 bail each. If I had the power I would send the men who gamble to State Prison for seven years.

The defendants subsequently gave bail as follows: Palk Ryan, of No. 286 Fifth street, Jersey City, became surety for Cornelius Gillen and Latham Jones; John G. Howchiel, of No. 112 Centre street, for Samuel Strauss; George Theiss, of No. 99 Stanton street, for Augustus Robbins and Charles Rose, and Dr. Greenehaus for Redmond McManus.

All the papers will be sent immediately to the Grand Jury.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Territorial Penitentiary at Laramie, Wyoming Territory, took fire yesterday morning from a defective flue, and the roof and wood-work are entirely destroyed. The walls are uninjured, and the loss is not heavy. The prisoners made no effort to escape.

A fire broke out in the office of Dr. Page, on Daniel street, Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday morning, and the building being flooded, the stock of W. W. Henderson was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Some children kindled a fire, yesterday, in Piscataquog, N. H., which partly destroyed a wooden building belonging to the Manchester Print Works. Loss $3,000; insured.

An incendiary fire, yesterday morning, at Great Falls, N. H., destroyed Silas J. Roberts' barn, with two horses, a cow, and several tons of hay. The loss is $1,200; insurance $700. Two Berwick firemen named A. Hurd and Charles F. Davis, were run over by their engines, after the fire, and it is feared that Davis is fatally injured.

AN OHIO RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Shawneetown, Ill., advices state that the steamer Belle Vernon struck the wreck of the Jennie Howell, at 4 o'clock this morning, and sunk in twenty feet of water. The number of lives lost is unknown, but it is thought that but few have perished. The cargo of the Belle Vernon is insured for $40,000, in local and foreign companies.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—The steamer Quickstep arrived at Paducah this afternoon with additional particulars of the sinking of the steamer Belle Vernon, near Caseyville, Ky., this morning. The Belle Vernon was badly broken, and sunk to the hurricane-roof before the Quickstep could reach her, although in sight and arriving in twenty minutes. The boat will be a total loss. Several passengers, including five or six ladies, were taken from the hurricane deck by the Quickstep. They save nothing but their night-clothing. One of the engineers and a negro, whose names are unknown, are missing. The Belle Vernon had a full load of freight, most of which will be lost. The boat was valued at $12,000, and was insured for $7,500 in Cincinnati companies. Her freight list was insured for $3,000.

TROUBLES OF SPAIN.

END OF THE SIEGE OF VALENCIA—ENTRANCE OF THE TROOPS—SEIZURE OF A CARLIST VESSEL.

Writing from Valencia on Aug. 8, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "After a fortnight's excitement, suffering, and discomfort to all those who love peace and quiet, during which time a few thousand misguided creatures have been reveling in noisy enthusiasm and empty threats, Valencia has fallen, and the troops have entered the town without any of the terrible calamities occurring which were predicted yesterday by those ferocious fire-eaters who are now gulping down boiling garlic soup in the kitchen. So terrifying were those predictions that Cavalote, the Volunteer officer commanding the veteran battalion of militia, thought it advisable to warn the few inhabitants of Valencia not to leave their houses during the day, saying that if any evil-disposed persons attempted to offer any violence, the victims had only to apply to him for assistance, and he would provide the necessary force to protect them. This was, no doubt, quite right on his part; but it showed that while there was still some element of order in the town, there were also apprehensions that excesses were about to be attempted, and this was certainly not reassuring. Fortunately, everything has gone off quietly, notwitstanding that the moment the troops approached the town, women, children, and old men seemed to start up from the ground, until the streets became positively crowded. But to begin at the beginning.

I think I have mentioned in former letters that the militia, who in their hearts were much more faithful to the Government of Madrid than the Canton of Valencia or its Revolutionary Junta, were deserting every night in considerable numbers, throwing away their rifles and accoutrements after having spoilt them for use. A few unfortunate individuals were caught in the act and shot; and among them was Mariano Aser, one of the original agitators, who has already been spoken of in these letters, and another man who had been named Captain for the strength of lung with which he had insisted that the Canton must be defended from the 'traitors' to the last drop of blood. Poor fellow! his last drop of blood went to warn others of the consequences of treachery even against a bad cause. This continued flow of defection was beginning to produce serious anxiety in the minds of the gentlemen who composed the Revolutionary Junta; and on the night of the 4th instant, adopting the example of those whose hearts they had eloquently tried to stir up two day before into a glorious enthusiasm for the Canton de Valencia, they suddenly disappeared into out-of-the-way corners, there to await the entrance of the conquering hero into the beleagured city. It is said that they carried away with them all the public funds they could lay hands on; but I cannot answer for the correctness of this information, although there seems very little doubt that $30,000—that is, £6,000—belonging to the municipality, disappeared without being accounted for. A new Junta was elected on the following morning, in which there was a priest whose ferocious enthusiasm for all socialistic doctrines even scared the members of the new Junta, themselves considered a deep red. This curious cleric would not listen to any peaceable compromise with the infidel hosts of Martinez Campos, and therefore his brother cantonians had no alternative but to go hand and glove with him or conspire against him as a tyrant. They chose the latter alternative, the result being the flight of their enemy to Carthagena and the saving of Valencia from further misfortunes, the English and Italian Consuls contributing to this happy result without in any way taking part in the negotiations.

Nine gentlemen, among whom were a Marquis and some merchants, proprietors, and lawyers, formed at last a commission, and decided to go out to Gen. Martinez without letting the Junta know anything about it, provided some Consuls would afford them the protection of their flags, so that they might not be fired upon on the way. The Consuls had already agreed among themselves not to take any part in the affair, either directly or indirectly; but as the Commission would not leave without this guarantee of safety, and many precious lives might be lost unnecessarily, the English, French, and Italian Consuls at last consented to accompany the Commission with their flags. The roads being very bad, the French Consul, who is rather elderly, and not able to bear five or six hours' violent jolting as well as his companions, returned to Grao soon after starting, but his colleagues continued their journey. After introducing the Commission to the General, the two Consuls left them to confer together, and proceeded in quest of food, faring, I am told, very scantily and very badly. The General granted an armistice until noon of the 6th, promising, besides, that he would not open fire even then unless the insurgents commenced first. At 3 A. M. the Commission returned to Grao, and communicated at once with the Junta, which had taken up its quarters in the crypt of the Cathedral. The firing was stopped at once, and the negotiations commenced in earnest. At noon it was agreed to lengthen the armistice until 10 P. M.; and, as the Junta insisted that the amnesty should be extended to the soldiers who had joined the insurrection, and as the General was firm in refusing this concession, it seemed at one time as if the negotiations would fall through. At last a Commission was sent to Madrid to confer with the Government, the armistice being renewed until noon yesterday, when it was again extended until 10 A. M. to-day. The Madrid Commission brought back a reply which was unfavorable to the pretensions of the Junta, and a meeting of volunteers, composed of five members from each battalion, was convened to discuss what should be done next. Strange to say, if my information be correct, and I believe it is, the Intransigente priest was excluded from the meeting of the Junta—a bold measure when its dangers are considered. At this meeting it was decided not to surrender, and orders were issued to all the batteries to open fire at 10 A. M. to-day.

It was evident to the Intransigentes, however, that the Junta and the Militia did not really intend to fight, and the disappearance of some of its members and of some of the Militia at an early hour of the night having confirmed them in their suspicions, they were then driven to provide for their own safety. Nearly 3,000 of them marched out, a great many dispersing over the adjoining country, and the rest, including the deserters from the army and the priest, all of whom in their rage vowed vengeance against Valencia and the revolutionary Junta, embarked on board a small steamer which had been secured for the purpose, and steamed off toward Cartagena. As soon as they had left the town white flags were hoisted on the Cathedral tower, the Tower del Cuarte, and other prominent points; the principal barricades in the thoroughfares by which the troops had to enter were demolished; and, as I said before, people seemed to spring out of nothing as in a dream. At noon the troops marched in a very orderly and quiet manner, without, so far as I could see, even an angry look. The Volunteers who remained deposited their arms as they were ordered, a small detachment being still kept up to act as police. All the people who had taken refuge in Grao are now pouring in, and it is quite refreshing to hear again the hum of a busy multitude instead of the terrible hiss of the mortar shells and their startling explosion. I cannot say exactly how many houses have been struck during the bombardment; but although the siege is not to be compared with those which take place in continental wars, it has been severe. A few houses have been burned down, and I am well within the mark in saying that more than 200 have been damaged, some being completely destroyed, others nearly so, and the rest more or less injured. The street that leads from the Tower del Cuarte through the San Sebastian quarter is literally covered with the débris of houses which have been well battered, scarcely one house in this quarter having escaped being hit."

THE SEIZURE OF THE DEERHOUND.

A telegram sent on Aug. 16 from Biarritz to the London Daily *Standard*, runs thus: "The seizure of the Deerhound—the English steamer, laden with arms and ammunition for the Carlists, captured off Fontarabia by a Spanish war-vessel—took place before she had effected the complete disembarkation of her cargo. According to the most reliable accounts, the landing of arms was unopposed on shore. A force of forty mounted Carlists and about 2,000 men on foot, with eighteen bullock-carts, were in waiting. She is reported to have hoisted the English merchant flag first, and the national flag subsequently. The Spanish gunboat Bonaventura, which was lying outside, came up, overhauled her, and finding 1,500 stand of arms and 100,000 catridges on board, she was captured. No resistance was offered, the Deerhound not possessing a single cannon. The most contradictory stories circulate, all tinged with the political colors of those who spread them. Carlist sympathizers aver that the British flag has been outraged and French neutrality violated. Suspicions are entertained that the pilot sailed with a Spanish pass, which was dishonored in Spanish waters. Although the yacht carried arms on board, the British Consul states that Col. Stuart and crew called on him some weeks ago, seeking to get coals and a clean bill of health for the yacht, which was bound for the Mediterranean. The Spanish Consul, who suspected the Deerhound's mission, demanded that she should be given up; but papers were produced showing she was a harmless English pleasure-boat. The truth appears to be that the British Government has no concern in the affair. The Deerhound, although flying British colors, was used by Carlist officers for Carlist purposes, and was caught in *flagrante delicto*. The only moot point is, did the seizure take place in French waters? Nobody seems to know clearly where French waters begin or end. Absurd stories are published by the French papers. One, for instance, stating that the Deerhound landed forty horses, whereas she had not accommodation for one. Col. Stuart and crew are detained at San Sebastian, and will be tried as pirates."

ARMED RESISTANCE TO AN OFFICER.

United States Deputy Marshal Silvey, of Brooklyn, was, on Monday afternoon, sent to serve a process for libel against the schooner Mary Costoff, at the suit of W. Egerton and others. Silvey found the vessel in Buttermilk Channel, ready for sea, and boarded her. When about to serve his warrant, Capt. Dument and the crew of the schooner assaulted the Marshal, and threatened to throw him overboard. He was finally permitted to leave in a boat. Upon reporting the facts at the United States Marshal's office, a tug, under command of Capt. Laugton, with a strong force, was sent after the schooner, and she was overtaken in the Lower Bay, under sail, making the best of her way out. She was brought back to the Atlantic Docks, after armed resistance by the Captain and crew. Capt. Dument was locked up in jail to await examination.

FARMERS' GRIEVANCES.

HARVEST HOME ON LONG ISLAND—SPEECHES BY MEMBERS OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Farmers' Co-operative Union, of Jamaica, is an organization composed for the most part of market gardeners in the vicinity of that town, whose principal object is to secure better market facilities in New-York and greater conveniences and better treatment for the farmers who send produce to this City. The association was formed about two years ago, and yesterday its members celebrated their first harvest-home festival, at the South Side Pavilion, on the beach at Rockaway. Invitations had been extended to all the farmers of Queens County, and a large number of the neighboring country people assembled, sober-looking farmers with their wives and children, and sun-burned and rosy-cheeked young men and women, numbering in all about 1,000 persons. The large room forming the pavilion was appropriately decorated with bunting and patriotic colors, entwined with stalks of corn, sheaves of grain, and various inviting, well-grown productions of the kitchen-garden. A band of music came down in the morning train with the first arrivals, and at intervals through the day and evening furnished ample opportunity for vigorous and enjoyable, if not ultra-fashionable, dancing. Many of the younger folks enjoyed the dancing, while others strolled along the beach or made up sailing parties on the inlet, the old folks meanwhile sitting in the pavilion discussing the crops, the weather, and the small news of the neighborhood. The rumor that some of the speakers who were to address the assemblage in the afternoon would have something to say about the Patrons of Husbandry, the new Western farmers' organization so much dreaded by scheming politicians, caused a feeling of expectancy, and when Mr. S. E. Vandervere, President of the Union, called the gathering to order, the pavilion was well filled. He called upon Mr. John O'Donnell, Jr., of the Jamaica *Standard*, Vice President of the Union, to explain the objects of their association. The gentleman did so briefly, alluding to the lack of proper market facilities in New-York, and especially to the disgraceful condition of Washington Market. The middlemen and hucksters had crowded the farmers' wagons away from the space along the river bank which was once assigned them, and now they have no resource but to stand along the street, and even that the law prevented them doing after 8 o'clock in the morning. He urged the importance of combining together to remedy this evil.

Mr. Frank W. Curtis, of Saratoga, was the next speaker. He also referred to the grievances before spoken of, urged the farmers to organize for their own protection, and advocated the construction of more canals to afford better transportation facilities from the farms of the country.

Mr. John C. Abbott, of Iowa, was then introduced. He began by eulogizing the new organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry, and desired to explain briefly the principles of the order. The farmers were oppressed, the non-producers seemed to consider themselves above the hard-working farmer. They seemed to believe themselves wiser and better than the laboring classes, as they often called the farmers. Had the farmer really any independence? Was he not dictated to in the matter of what he should be paid for his produce, and what he should pay for every article of use. Necessity had suggested a remedy for this state of affairs, and it had been seen that there must be a general and perfect union among the farmers of the country. The experiment had never before been tried, and there were many to prophesy that it would fail. But the Patrons of Husbandry had been organized, and they were going to be successful. In union there was strength, and the farmers must learn, or rather had, that without co-operation no great work could be accomplished. The natural tendency of wealth was to be grasping and selfish, and iniquitous rings and cliques had been the result. The more wealth any corporate body possessed the greater was its power for good or evil. There were three classes of men—farmers, manufacturers, and mercantile men—but upon the farmers all the others were dependent, even for subsistence itself. The number of farmers was equal to the combined number of both the other classes, yet the speaker did not think that the farmers filled half the offices in our National or State Government, or that they even held a fair proportion of power anywhere. The speaker vigorously denounced the professional politicians, attributing much of the evils under which the farmers labor to them. He again endeavored to show how the wealth of a country was in its agricultural products and how we are all dependent upon it. The reason why the railroads held the farmers in their grasp was because, with all our railroads, we had not enough to carry all our products. He spoke at length of the danger of allowing this state of affairs to continue, and urged greater care in the election of representatives.

Mr. James Wilkinson, of Ohio, another member of the order, said that the new movement that they had heard so much about was the old story of union for strength. It was usual for intelligence to travel from the East to the West, but it was one of the anomalies of nature that he, a plain Western farmer, should be standing there, instructing his more experienced brethren of the East. What the grangers proposed to do was to ask the Government to give them a railroad opened at the public expense. The agriculturists had never yet asked a favor. They had no money to use in lobbying, and no lobbyists, but they must have increased facilities for transportation. The Grange was a secret organization, but it was as proper for an association to keep its own counsel as for an individual to have his secrets. Their organization was only secret so far as was necessary for its own protection. It would cost much time and trouble to accomplish better protection for the farmer, it was true, but everything that was worth having had to be worked for. The speaker said that they proposed to lift the burden from the farmer's shoulders by giving him a better return for his labor, and they proposed to lighten the labor of the poor farmer's wife by giving her more chance for rest and recreation. Their organization was not a political one. This must be distinctly understood. They did not intend to interfere in politics. They only asked a fair representation. They only strove to raise the standard of agricultural intelligence, to keep their young men on the farm, to make their prospects as good as in other professions, to make the path to the Presidential chair as plain from the plow-handle as from the lawyer's office. [Applause.] In conclusion, he warned them that what they demanded must be accomplished, peacefully and by every civil means if possible, forcibly and by a revolution if they must. In the North-west they were determined to accomplish their end. [Applause.]

The speakers from the West were listened to with interest, but no action was taken by the assemblage.

THE TROTTING TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE BEACON PARK ASSOCIATION MEETING.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Beacon Park Association continued its Fall Meeting to-day, with a large attendance of spectators. The first race was for a purse of $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:35; $500 to the first, $300 to the second, and $200 to the third. There were ten entries, one-half of whom started. The ch. m. Flora Belle was the favorite, but after she lost the first heat the betting changed in favor of Highland Maid.

SUMMARY.

M. Carroll's s. m. Highland Maid	1	1	1
W. M. Smith's g. g. Ben Smith	2	2	4
D. W. Beckler's ch. m. Flora Belle	3	3	2
J. Murphy's b. g. Joe Clark	5	4	3
G. H. Hicks' b. m. Flora	4	dis.	
J. A. Dustin's s. g. Modoc	dis.		

Time—2:31½, 2:31½, 2:35.

The second contest was for a purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:29; $900 to the first, $400 to the second, and $200 to the third. There were seven entries, four of whom started. Before the race, the ch. m. Fanny was the first choice, but after the first heat Mollie Morris changed places with her, and sold against the field.

SUMMARY.

R. Armstrong's ch. m. Mollie Morris	1	1	1
J. Murphy's ch. m. Grace Bertram	3	2	2
D. Bigley's ch. m. Fanny	2	3	3
J. Cudney's b. g. John Stewart	4	4	4

Time—2:32, 2:29, 2:31.

FRIENDSHIP PARK ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—The first meeting of the Friendship Park Association took place to-day. The first race was for a purse of $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:50. Seven horses started, and the race was won by Kitty D. in three straight heats. Time—2:36, 2:36, 2:33¼.

The second race, for a purse of $2,000, was won by Slowgo in three straight heats. Time—2:35, 2:34, 2:35½.

THE ORANGE COUNTY HORSE FAIR.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—At the Orange County Horse Fair here to-day the three minute race was won by Geo. B. Daniels in 2:43, 2:35, and 2:35½.

The 2:34 race was won by Mystic in 2:35½, 2:33, and 2:35¼.

Thursday's Races.—One for 2:40 horses, with fourteen entries, and one for 2:26 horses with six entries.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

RESULT OF COMMISSIONER SMITH'S MISSION IN THE WEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Indian Commissioner Smith returned to-day from an extended tour among the Indian tribes on the Missouri and at other points in the West. During his absence he held councils with the representatives of 35,000 or 40,000 Indians, and reports that generally he found them peaceable and inclined to respect the wishes of the Government. He first visited the Chippewa Agency, in Minnesota, and found the Indians, some 6,000 in number, on their reservation and doing well. Some of them farming, and quite a number of school-houses are being built. Subsequently he visited the Rees, about 2,400 in number, at Fort Lincoln. As they are hostile to the Sioux, and difficulties between the two tribes are of frequent occurrence, the Commissioner urged them to go to the Indian Territory. They were at first indisposed to consider the proposition, but finally promised to send representatives there to examine the country. The Commissioner proceeded from Fort Lincoln to the Grand River, Cheyenne, Brule, Yankton, Ponca, and Santee regions, on the Missouri, and held satisfactory councils at each agency. He then went to the Winnebago Agency in Nebraska to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes, about 1,000 in number, to the reservation in Nebraska, and thence proceeded to the Sisseton Agency in Dakota, where he was joined by Secretary Delano. Here a most satisfactory condition of affairs was found to exist. All of the Indians, about 1,500, are engaged in farming, have schools, wear civilized costumes, and live in houses like the whites. The Commissioner will leave the latter part of September for Texas, to be present with Gov. Davis at the council to be held with the Kiowas and Comanches at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, on the 1st of October, and at which Santanta and Big Tree are to be present.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Mr. Dion Boucicault acts at Wallack's to-night in "Kerry" and "Used Up."... Mr. Max Strakosch, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. William Warren, Signor Muzio, and Miss Annie Louise Cary were among the passengers by the Russia, at this port last evening.

The filthy and infectious "Sponge Pad" and pitiless iron "Finger Pad" Trusses have yielded to the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway. Easy, and never displaced.—*Advertisement.*

The effect most desirable from the use of a sauce is that it makes the article in which or upon which it is eaten, taste well. The Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce is the very best of relishes.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. O. W. Holmes and Many Distinguished men recommend WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Pratt's Astral Oil is manufactured expressly to displace the use of volatile and dangerous oils.—*Advertisement.*

A good habit once fixed is invaluable. Brush your teeth daily and use LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS.—*Advertisement.*

A Down-town Merchant Recently Sued his druggist for attempt to defraud. He was suffering from inflamed kidneys and asked for DR. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. The druggist gave him another kind, upon which the profit was greater. Instead of relieving the patient, as the genuine preparation had always done, the imitation compound aggravated the disease, and a long and distressing illness followed. The Court, after full hearing, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. Moral—buy only the genuine.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELER'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Ladies' Furs Dusted with Lyon's Insect Powder makes them proof against moths, worms, and insects.

DIED.

ADDISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, BETSEY CURTIS, widow of the late Thomas Addison, of New-York, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, No. 17 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

AVERELL.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 17, WM. H. AVERELL, in the 80th year of his age.

BEARDSLEY.—Mrs. HESTER MONTROSS BEARDSLEY, wife of Dr. Myron Beardsley, of paralysis, Aug. 22, aged 66 years, 6 months, and 17 days.

The remains were taken to the Yorktown Church, Westchester County, and buried beside her respected and venerable father, Gen. Nathaniel Montross. She was awaiting the summons of the Master, and when He called she answered, "Here am I, Lord," and passed into His presence with perfect peace.

BORN.—At Morris Plains, N. J., Monday, Aug. 25, HENRY C. BORN, aged 25 years, 9 months, and 25 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, to-day, at Morris Plains, N. J., at 9 A. M., and at Morris and Essex depot, Hoboken, N. J., at 2 P. M., for interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

CATTLE.—On Tuesday, 26th inst., at the residence of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Theodore Ross, No. 318 West 14th st., JOSEPH B. CATTLE, in his 91st year.

Remains to be interred at Coxsackie, N. Y., Thursday afternoon, Aug. 28, at 4:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DURANDO.—In the 73d year of her age, MARTHA DURANDO, of this City, and widow of Peter A. P. Durando, at Northampton, Mass., on the 26th inst.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., near Broadway, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

HOWE.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, Mrs. C. A. HOWE, widow of Capt. G. W. Howe.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Greenville, N. J., at 11:30 A. M., on Friday, Aug. 29. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M. via New-Jersey Central Railroad. Carriages in waiting at station.

MORTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, MARY MORTON, aged 75 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her son, John W. Morton, Virginia, near Ocean avenue, Jersey City Heights.

OGDEN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, 26th inst., LYDIA, wife of James Crawford Ogden, aged 42 years, [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 Union st., corner of West Grand st., Friday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 3 o'clock.

RANDOLPH.—Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1873, LIDA B., daughter of Bennington F. and Eliza P. Randolph, aged 17 years.

Funeral services at her parents' residence, No. 9[illegible] Warren st., Jersey City, on Friday, Aug. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving Jersey City Saturday, Aug. 30, at 7 o'clock A. M., for interment in the cemetery at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.

RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, the 26th inst., Col. EDWARD A. RAYMOND, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. Marcy, No. 396 5th av., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SLADE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, JOHN SLADE, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 242 5th av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SATTERLEE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., ETHELWYN SUYDAM, youngest daughter of Dr. F. Le [illegible] and Laura Satterlee, aged 9 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., on Thursday morning, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WHITE.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 22, of consumption, WILLIAM H., eldest son of Luther C. and J. A. White, aged 26 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICINAL SPRING WATERS WERE THE only remedies for disease in the early ages, and from them the fact originated that plants possessed medicinal properties. The virtues of plants can be fully extracted, but the most eminent chemists fail to discover the ingredients of that wonderful compound of nature, the BETHESDA SPRING WATER of WAUKESHA, acknowledged to be the only SPECIFIC for hitherto incurable chronic diseases. Pamphlets and analysis free by A. H. HEATH, M. D., offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 30, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M. and 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The officers of the Association will be in attendance at head-quarters, Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., on the evenings of TUESDAY, 26th, THURSDAY, 28th, and SATURDAY, 30th of August, from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of furnishing members with certificates of membership, in accordance with article 10 of the by-laws.

ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary. WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NINTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Head-quarters, Boulevard, corner 70th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of general business. By order J. E. CUDLIPP, Chairman.

F. C. BRUDER, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING, at head-quarters, in the church in 50th st., near 8th av., at 8 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. CAMERON, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was a very fair attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 27, many of the most noted dealers and speculators in New-York real estate being present. The business transacted was, however, not of a very important character, the two legal sales noted to be held being disposed of as follows: A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, the three-story brick house and lot, 16.8 by 103, situate on the north side of Twelfth street, 199.8 feet east of Avenue C. There was but little competition by bidding for the possession of the premises, and owing to the imperfect way in which the property was described in the legal notice, and the obscure manner in which it was advertised, the highest bid received did not amount to but a tithe of its value, the property being knocked down to Acker & Long for the small sum of $4,900.

The Supreme Court sale of the house and lot situate on the west side of Seventh avenue, 88 feet south of Fifteenth street, was adjourned by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., to Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The following auctions are noted to be held to-day, Thursday, Aug. 28:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, at City Hall, of the premises on the north-west corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, 97.6 by 130.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 three-story brick house and lot, 16.8x10.3 on s. s. of 12th st., 199.8 ft. e. of avenue C....$4,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Cannon st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Rivington st., 25x100	$32,000
Lewis st., w. s., 180 ft. n. of Stanton st., 20x100	
9th st., n. s., 263 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20x92.3	18,675
11th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x94.10	10,850
16th st., s. s., 216.10 ft. w. of Union place, 37.6x181.3	34,500
43d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100	45,000
74th st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x102.2	10,000
2d av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 52d st., 20x71	21,000
2d av., w. s., 61.8 ft. s. of 34th st., 18.6x70	18,000
	14,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

44th st., No. 331 West; 44th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x½ block	$8,000
6th av., s. e. corner 43d st., 20.5x75.6	32,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,000 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—DAILY EXCURsions to this beautiful property from store No. 439 3d-av., at 12:45 o'clock; ladies unaccompanied shown every courtesy; free excursions by a special train at 2 o'clock from Hunter's Point each SUNDAY, to accommodate those who cannot go during the week; no music, no free lunch, and no deadheads, who simply go for a free ride; all sensible and prudent people who wish to own their home and can pay $10 monthly for a splendidly-improved lot in a charming village six miles from this City, are invited to apply for tickets; stone sidewalks, shade-trees, and elegant shrubbery adorn each lot; price $300 each, payable $10 monthly without interest; a liberal discount to cash buyers. Maps free. Apply for tickets to BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, Store No. 439 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country place, fronting on Long Island Sound, containing seven acres of improved and finely-wooded land, with a first-class stone house, with or without furniture, good stable, carriage-house, &c. Photographs can be seen and permits obtained on application to CYRUS LAWTON, No. 132 Nassau st., City.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, thirty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post Office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. J. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON ARE OFFERING some very desirable FURNISHED houses for the WINTER; also some first-class dwellings for sale at reasonable prices. Full lists at their offices, No. 7 Pine-st., and No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, A PLEASANT country home of seventy-six acres that have been carefully handled, and are in a high state of cultivation. For further information inquire of the owner, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 17.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

LONG ISLAND.

ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK BY SOUTH-SIDE AND LONG ISLAND RAILROADS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL PROPERTY AND

40 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother,

AUCTIONEERS,

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1873,

AT 1:30 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

THE BEST LOTS YET OFFERED IN THIS FAVORITE SEA-SIDE RESORT.

TWENTY-FIVE LOTS FRONT ON CORNAGA AV. AND CATHARINE ST., immediately opposite the Long Island Railroad depot, and the balance adjoin the St. James Hotel, fronting on Lockwood and Catharine sts., in the centre of the town. Surrounded by hotels and handsome improvements, and within three minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean surf. The St. James Hotel, fronting on Greenwood av., is in complete order, and contains many rooms, and is now doing a good business. Far Rockaway, one of the most delightful spots on the Atlantic Coast for surf-bathing and fishing, contains a population of some 8,000. A special train will leave James slip, New-York, at 12 M., and 34th st. at 12:15. Luncheon before the sale. For maps and free railroad tickets apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

42d st.—A handsomely-furnished private residence in 35th st., near Madison av., rent..........$450 per month

[illegible]—A well-furnished house in 35th st., near 6th av. ....250 per month

[illegible]—A handsomely-furnished, large [illegible], opposite Gramercy Park..........800 per month

[illegible] place, near 20th st., handsomely-furnished small house..........350 per month

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESter County, a first-class country place, containing [illegible] acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary outbuildings; fine garden, with greenhouse and grapery; [illegible] mile from railroad depot; would be rented for a term of years to a desirable tenant. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FLATS, POSSESSing all the modern improvements, in the four new buildings erected on 4th av., corner of 32d st., to strictly desirable families only; references required. Apply on the premises, No. 105 East 32d st. THOS. STEVENSON.

A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED houses to let to private parties, on 5th av., 17th, 20th, 33d, and 42d sts., and other choice localities. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, completely and elegantly furnished, No. 4 West 43d st., near 5th av.; rent $350 per month. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 6 P. M.

AT MORRISTOWN.—TO LET, A PLAIN, COMfortable furnished house; fifteen rooms, with stable, carriage-house, and large lawn; one-third of a mile from depot; carriages, and cow, if wanted. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR FERRIES, A GENteel house; four story, stone front, modern conveniences; to an unexceptionable tenant will be rented low. Apply to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE NO. 12 WEST 36TH ST., furnished, from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 14 West 36th st.; references required.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD TO LET; all improvements; near depot; would exchange for a house in City. OWNER, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT ROSELLE, N. J., till April 1. Apply to R. B. FERRIS, Bank of New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE—NEW, SITELY, centrally-located hotel, facing Broadway, Clinton Hall, Cooper Institute, Bible House; over 100 suites rooms; large stores and restaurants. OWNER 27 3d av.

FOR RENT—PART OF A FIRST FLOOR OFFICE, fronting Broadway, near Canal st. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, No. 397 Broadway, up-stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH FLAT OR FLOOR OF seven or ten rooms, handsomely furnished and with all improvements, between Broadway, 4th av., 14th and 50th sts. Address O., *Times* Up-town Office, near 32d st.

WANTED.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, to supply an actual demand from desirable tenants. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, 22d st., under St. Germain Hotel.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND INfant, a portion of a house in the Ninth Ward or vicinity. Address, stating terms and particulars, D. P., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS, DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, No. 8 Pemberton square, Boston, July 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about one million square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.
2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.
3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water.
4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.
5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel as aforesaid on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and twelve o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash; the purchaser to build sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the Indenture of Four Parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 24, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

NOTICE.

The Board of Harbor Commissioners has this day prepared a new and alternative plan and specifications for the heavy sea-wall mentioned above, and will receive proposals for the building of the same according to either or both plans, as above advertised. Such new plan and specifications can be seen and will be furnished at the office of the Board, as above stated.

August 20, 1873. JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR A STEAM LAUNCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing a STEAM LAUNCH for use in the waters of a southern harbor.

She should be strongly built, have a speed of not less than twelve miles statute per hour in still water, with screw propeller; boilers fit to use salt water, but to be supplied with tanks for holding a supply of fresh water for ordinary use, and condenser by which a portion of the exhaust steam can be used, and to have steam bilge ejector; boiler tested to two hundred pounds; size, fifty feet in length over all; beam, twelve feet; draft, two feet six inches; to have small and light inclosed cabin.

Proposals for either wooden or iron hull will be considered.

Place and time of delivery to be stated. Price of the launch completely fitted, painted, and ready for use to be stated, with description of fittings.

Sealed proposals, to be addressed to the undersigned, will be opened at this office on the 13th of September next at noon.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1873.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 25th day of September, 1873, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels State Oats.
250 tons Timothy Hay.
65 tons Hand-thrashed Straw.
All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 20th day of October, 1873.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.

Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.

For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Quarterly Dividend of this Company at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d of September.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Aug. 26, 1873.

The coupons due Sept. 1, 1873, on the Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, will be paid on the presentation of the bonds and coupons at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, on and after Sept. 1. None of the coupons will be paid unless the bonds are presented, for the reason that counterfeits are in circulation.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI COAL COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois and Missouri Coal Company falling due Sept. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, and at the office of Samuel A. Gaylord & Co., No. 33 Wall st. I. H. TSCHUDI, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds due Sept. 1 next, will be payable on and after that date at the office of the Company.

JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on the 10th of September next. The transfer-books will close on the evening of Aug. 30, and reopen on the morning of Sept. 11.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1873, on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.

ADAMS EARL, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN, UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner of 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of September at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Prest. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, Thursday, Aug. 28, at 11 o'clock, within the store, 100 boxes Palermo Lemons.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC

RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold

COUPON AND REGISTERED

CONSTRUCTION BONDS

AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund, AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES, ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Trustees of the Mortgage.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

WOOD & DAVIS

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.

No. 31 Pine-st.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED. COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.

No. 7 Nassau st., New-York.

CAPITAL, (unimpaired,) $2,000,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Four per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand. Five per cent. per annum on special deposits for sixty days and upward.

Special agreements relating to interest made.

NOTES AND BILLS PURCHASED.

N. A. COWDREY, President.
H. M. TABER, Vice President.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, D. P. MONTAGUE, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, } Advisory Committee.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Stockholders in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company who have not assented to the sale of said railroad are hereby notified to present their certificates, or other evidences of stock, to the undersigned, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., by the 1st day of October, 1873, or their right to participate in the stockholders' fund will be barred.

By order of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa.

GEORGE W. STANTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, } Committee.

AUG. 20, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 1 o'clock, Friday, 29th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City bonds:

$100,000 water loan, due 1904.
$100,000 water loan, due 1910.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposal for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

INSURANCE STOCK.

AMERICAN, ADRIATIC, NATIONAL, AND RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILLMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

INVESTMENT BONDS FOR SALE BY W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of eighteen (18) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until the 5th September, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Trustees. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 16 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 M.

WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1873.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 18,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Asean Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

THE CONSOLIDATED THIRTY-YEAR

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the shortest possible route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The earnings for May and June were $120,000 each, and rapidly increasing. For full particulars apply to

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock....$150,000

Croton Water Main Stock.......... 300,000

For full information, see *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

CHLOASMA—LIVER SPOTS.

Symptoms.—Light, yellow, green, red, or brown spots appear on the face, forehead, neck, breast, and limbs.

ACNE—(PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS.)

Symptoms.—Hard, small pimples, (containing a little matter,) with black points, most numerous on the cheeks, forehead, and nose of both sexes.

The above, and all diseases of the skin, cured by Dr. J. M. VAN DYKE.

Office, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, No. 6 West 16th-st., New-York.

Gazette on Skin Diseases free.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilatation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, supply at lowest price blank-books, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Orders solicited.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Recount-books made to any pattern.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL SCHOENBERG, ABRAHAM SCHOENBERG, and EMANUEL SCHOENBERG, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts.—Dated New-York, August 7, 1873.

au14-law3wTh CLARK BROOKS, Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,) NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

Classical, English, French and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st-st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address

Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st-st.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

(Formerly Institute,) will open its thirty-fourth year of collegiate instruction, September next, 17th inst., at the College Buildings, Nos. 487 and 489 5th av. A limited number may be accommodated with board. Send or call at the College for a circular.

MISS BURGESS'

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 108 West 47th st., New-York, opens Sept. 24. Pupils attended to and from school if desired.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The University will reopen for the coming year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Instruction is free, in both Classical and Scientific Departments. Young men seeking admission to either, may present themselves at the Chancellor's room, in the University, on Washington square, for their preliminary examination, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 9:30 A. M.

HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MISS CRUTTENDEN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, opens Sept. 25, No. 39 West 35th st. Special classes now forming of young ladies who have completed their school course, for lectures on Art and English Literature; also for French Readings and Conversations.

TRINITY SCHOOL, NO. 648 7TH AV., WILL reopen on MONDAY, the 1st September; this school affords especial advantages to those seeking for the best English and classical education, or the means of a thorough preparation, either for business or college.

Rector, Rev. R. HOLDEN, Aided by competent instructors.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding-school for young ladies will reopen SEPT. 9. Board and tuition in English, French, $200 per annum. For particulars address the Principal, Miss A. J. PARMLEY, No. 281 Washington av., corner Willoughby av., Brooklyn, Long Island.

A LADY RESIDING NEAR NYACK CAN receive into her family after Sept. 10 three young girls not over twelve years of age, to whom all the advantages of a pleasant home and thorough instruction will be extended. For further information address Miss C., Post Office Box No. 67, Nyack, N. Y.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—EIGHTH YEAR. DAY and Boarding School for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. French language, English branches, German, Spanish, classics and mathematics. Primary and Commercial Departments. Preparation for College and scientific schools.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, Late Engineer Corps, United States Navy, and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873–4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S HOME SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Newburg, N. Y., will begin its ninth year WED., Sept. 24. Number of pupils limited. French and German spoken in the family.

A FRENCH TEACHER, HAVING THE VERY best references and certificates, is ready for an engagement; salary expected very moderate. Address P. PURY, Professor, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September.

Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN THEIR Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Application may be made as above.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in a circular.

C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

[illegible]0th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Lockwood's, Putnam's, and the School.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; full collegiate course. Number of family pupils limited.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circular, address the Principal.

MACGREGOR HALL,

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS WALTHER'S

GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

AT COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments. Buildings new, elegantly furnished, and with all modern comforts and conveniences. Terms very moderate. Visit the school, or address for circular,

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, M. A.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.

The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

ADVANTAGES SUPERIOR.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NO EXTRAS.

Except art studies, and Greek Special Class preparing for VASSAR COLLEGE at BROOKS' SEMINARY for young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Re-opens Sept. 17. Inquiries promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS,

NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.

Reopens Sept. 16.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

KINDERGARTEN.

The Kindergarten, established a year since in connection with Miss Jaudon's school, No. 32 East 31st st., will be continued, with a limited number of pupils, reopening Sept. 24.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES,

NO. 132 WEST 22D ST.,

will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

MISS PERINE.

No. 106 East 38th st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

MISS BRACKETT AND MISS ELIOT WILL reopen their Day and Boarding School for girls from six to twenty-one years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 117 East 36th-st.; number limited; girls prepared for any college or university. At home after Sept. 10.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.

Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., } Associate Principals.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.

Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d-st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INstitute, No. 107 West 23d st., reopened Aug. 1; no pay for board or our services until cured. Send for circular.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDINGschool for boys. Begins September 9.

E. A. FAIRCHILD, A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y.

Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address

Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.

Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE,

(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,)

Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.

Application may be made as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,

Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square,

will be reopened for the admission of pupils of both sexes on the 9th of 9th month, (September,) 1873, under the care of the Society of Friends. The course of instruction at this school is of a most thorough and practical character, and embraces all grades of tuition, from the simple rudiments of the primary to the highest classical studies of the Academic Department. For circulars or further particulars apply at the Seminary.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS SPRING'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 26, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st. References: Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Peter Carter, Esq., Ralph Wells, Esq., Arthur B. Graves, Esq., John L. Riker, Esq.

MISS JAUDON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 East 31st-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Seventh year; Kindergarten, second year.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS

Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING-SCHOOL

for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,

AND

MISS AGNES L. JONES.

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.

Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.

Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,

No. 25 West 46th-st.

French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Yonkers, on Hudson Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S

English and French Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 39 WEST 45TH ST., Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to twelve pupils. References to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., of New-York; President Eliot, Dean Gurney, of Cambridge. Term begins Sept. 18. Rooms and address, No. 129 East 24th st.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address

J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

KINDERGARTEN MESSENGER, A MONTHly journal of twenty-four pages, edited by ELIZABETH P. PEABODY. Devoted to introduction of the Kindergarten in America.

Subscription price $1 per annum, payable in advance to the editor, Cambridge, Mass.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home.

L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24.

Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, MAMARONECK.—The Misses HENDERSON will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address

Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly-organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals, Stamford, Conn.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

THE FALL TERM

of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1. Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.

Patrons are requested to make early application.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park. A select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 167 MADISON-AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class; French, German, light gymnastics &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISÉE CHARLIER, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

H. C. SYMONDS

WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SING SING, N. Y.,

SEPT. 3.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.

C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820.

No. 101 West Fourteenth st., corner Sixth av.,

REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.

The fifty-fourth school year commences on MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1873. Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business. Rates of tuition moderate, and advantages afforded equal to those of any school in the City. Circulars sent on application.

MME. C. MEARS,

(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)

No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

All the appointments of the highest order, for twenty-five boarding pupils. A few vacancies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

NASSAU INSTITUTE, NO. 429 CLASSON AV., Brooklyn.—This English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses will reopen Sept. 17. Only a limited number received into the family. For circulars call on or address Miss M. E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

References—Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., No. 120 West 11th st., New-York City; Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., No. 61 Downing st., Brooklyn; David M. Stone, Esq., editor of *Journal of Commerce*, New-York City.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served.

S. S. PACKARD, President.

CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

MRS. LEVERETT,

No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen her ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN on THURSDAY Sept. 25.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.

Drawing, water-color and oil-painting. New-York Society Library, 67 University-place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1863.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

VACANT.—TWO SCHOLARSHIPS WORTH $100 each in a female seminary of high rank, to be given to any early applicant who can furnish evidence of good character and fair scholarship. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, and at 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence.

D. P. LEE, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Address as above.

MME. N. REID'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND German Boarding and Day School for young ladies opens Sept. 15, at No. 370 Clinton st., Brooklyn. Send for a circular.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, 1873. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 16.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 31 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, HIGHLY EDUCATED in classics and his own language, wishes a situation as professor in a City school or in a private family. Call or address A. C., No. 136 Bleecker st., corner of South 5th av. Refers to Rev. Dr. Verren, No. 28 West 22d st.

TO SCHOOLS.—AN EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN desires an appointment; is a good, sound English teacher; plain and ornamental penman; a first-rate elocutionist and disciplinarian; also a thorough drill master. Address A. B., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A LADY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO teach the higher English branches desires a place as resident teacher in a school, or governess in a family; best references given. Address F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS with experiments, before schools or lyceums; also private instruction. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 13[illegible] *Times* Office.

A TEACHER, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and German, desires to find occupation in some good schools commencing in September; best references. Address E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR AN ACADEMY. Address G. L. HALL, Chariton, Saratoga County, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
GAELIC..........THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P.M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—AFTER THIS date cabin passage by the White Star line will be reduced to $80, gold. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sept. 13, 11 A.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
E. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

India........Sat., Aug. 30	Columbia....Wed., Sept. 17
Italia........Wed., Sept. 3	Castalia........Sat., Sept. 20
Australia......Sat., Sept. 6	Europa.......Wed., Sept. 24
Olympia....Wed., Sept. 10	Anglia.........Sat., Sept. 27
Victoria.......Sat., Sept. 13	Trinacria.....Wed., Oct. 1

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins....................	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 17	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 24	Samaria, Sat'day, Sept. 20
*Algeria, Wed'day, Oct. 1	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Sept. 27

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, No. 36 North River, New-York, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........................Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA..........................Wednesday, Sept. 17
GEORGIA..........................Wednesday, Oct. 1
PENNSYLVANIA..........................Wednesday, Oct. 15

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this line will sail from pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........ROUSSAN..Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..Saturday, Oct. 4
PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Oct. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON..........Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, Sept. 27, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR...Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........Oct. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Sept. 5.—Steamer COLON, Capt. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Freight for these ports received until 5 P. M. of 3d September only. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Sept. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..........Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon..........Sept. 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........Sept. 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Aug. 26.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Aug. 28.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, Aug. 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier No. 12 North River.) For Porto-au-Prince and Kingston, ATLAS, Sept. 5. For Curacoa, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ARIEL, Sept. 9. For Porto-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello, CLARIBEL, Sept. 16. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily,
(Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

"STONINGTON LINE."

SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.

The steamer RHODE ISLAND will make the LAST TRIP from New-York as the day-line steamer on Aug. 30, and from Stonington Aug. 31 inst.

The management, desirous of still retaining the popularity of this line, and of extending to passengers unequaled advantages, will place upon its night line, in connection with the well-known and popular steamers Stonington and Narragansett, from Pier No. 33, North River, the new and magnificent steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
thus affording Eastern passengers the privilege of transit on the finest steamer leaving New-York.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 23d....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 24th......8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 23d....7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 24th......7:00 P. M.	Sunday, 24th......4:00 P. M.
Monday, 25th......4:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th......7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th..6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th...7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 27..10:30 A. M.
	Thursday, 28th..11:30 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th......3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th.....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th......4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 27th.3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 28th....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 28th..12:00 M.	Friday, 29th.........6:30 A. M.
Friday, 29th......12:00 M.	Saturday, 30th....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 30th..12:30 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL.

THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-line," at 9 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:25 and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:25, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express....	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at....	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA
FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.
THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—THE firm of YOUNGS & SMITH is this day dissolved. Selleck Youngs retiring from said firm.
SELLECK YOUNGS.
AUG. 27, 1873. CHAS. G. SMITH.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
CHAS. G. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT C. JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.—Employers will find there a number of French, German, and English girls for all situations; waitresses, nurses, cooks, maids, first-class waiters, valets, coachmen, couriers.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 646 6TH AV., FORMerly with Bedell; families returning to the City will find a superior class of competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic; also waiters, and coachmen.

ALL LADIES, IF YOU WISH GERMAN, FRENCH, and Irish help, any capacity, City or country, apply at Walker's, No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH THE Washing.—By a neat, tidy girl who understands her work thoroughly; is a nice washer and ironer, and is willing to be generally useful in a family; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and laundress; is thoroughly competent, and has four years' City reference from late employer; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and assist in the care of children; good references. Call for two days at No. 37 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FRENCH CHAMBER-maid; excellent references; eighteen months in one place in America. Can be seen at No. 405 5th av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, in a small private family, to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 808 2d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By a mother and daughter, who have four years' reference from last situation; the mother is an excellent cook, nice washer and ironer; the daughter understands chamber-work and waiting, and is a very neat, tidy girl; they will do the work of a family between them. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent and reliable German Protestant woman, in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; understands milk and butter; has excellent references, no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

COOK, &c.—BY A YANKEE GIRL OF TWENTY-three, who cannot make a living sewing, and who has been brought up to work; can do all kinds of plain cooking, breakfast cakes, &c.; or to cook, wash and iron or do general house-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue-store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A most agreeable and pleasant woman; thoroughly experienced in all kinds of cooking; can give two years' references from her last place, a first-class family; high wages; age, twenty-eight. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—SWEDISH, TWO YEARS IN THE ROYAL family of Sweden; understands all kinds of soups, baking, jellies, &c.; wants a place in a first-class New-York family, or might, if desirable, go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; VERY REspectable; does excellent meat, pastry, and all kinds of cooking; lived and cooked in the best families; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A tidy young woman who is competent in every respect; makes nice bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, TO DO cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a respectful, economical, and neat servant; a good cook; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH COOK IN a gentleman's family as cook; understands everything in the culinary line, both French and American, and has the best reference in the City; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; HIGHLY respectable, and two years' City reference as being an excellent cook; honest, sober, kind, obliging, and attentive; can do all kinds of cooking; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A TIDY young woman who is competent in every respect; makes fine bread, biscuits, pastries; is also a very nice meat cook; comes well recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG SWEDE woman, Protestant; can cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; wants a place in a private family, either in the City or country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands making all kinds of soups, jellies, &c., and also is an excellent baker; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker; will do the coarse washing; has the best City references. Apply at No. 246 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, CAPABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; private or public; will go as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK and assist with washing and ironing; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 242 West Tenth st., bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONRR.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Call or address No. 3 East 28th st.

COOK.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; or general house-work for a small family. Apply at Mrs. Weir's Office, No. 107 West 49th st. No charge.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK IN a private family; will go in the country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 365 3d av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT COOK; first class, with good references; either City or country. Seen at No. 405 5th av., French Office.

DOMESTIC HELP
Of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS CAN BE FOUND at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent young woman in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; no objections to the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AND REliable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands milk and butter; is willing and obliging; can do her work thoroughly; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Can be seen at 138 6th av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, who understands her work thoroughly; is a good washer and ironer; can do family cooking nicely; will go in the country to a good situation; has a good idea of cooking; will give good reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; very respectable; or chamber-maid and waitress, or make herself generally useful; City or country; references given; neat, willing, obliging, &c. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant Scandinavian girls, (Danish,) in a private family; both are competent to do everything, and are recommended by a lady in the City. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, fifteen years old, to do house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE, WILLING girl as kitchen-maid, for a hotel, boarding-house, or dairy; is clean and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LADY'S MAID AND NURSE.—BY A VERY genteel young girl; Alsatian; speaks good French; can operate on several machines; dresses hair nicely; is willing to assist in chamber-work or mind children; can give the best of references. Call or address No. 627 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or fine washing, by a respectable young woman; can do French fluting, and all ladies' and gents' fine washing; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as laundress in a private family; expert puffer and fluter; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., fourth floor, back room, No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 450 2d av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY tidy, respectable Protestant girl, aged twenty-one, desires a good, permanent home at moderate wages; has no objection to be generally useful; can do family sewing nicely; is also very kind and attentive to children; will be very well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—AS REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE, BY A trustworthy, competent person; willing to travel; is a Protestant; can fully be depended on, night or day; takes entire charge of one or two children; can produce City reference according to advertisement; none but first-class families need apply. Call at No. 405 5th av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG FRENCH girl who speaks English; excellent references; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging; will assist with the chamber-work; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 138 6th av., over drug-store.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—By a competent, willing and capable German girl; speaks French and English; is highly recommended by her last employer. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, WHO UNDERstands fine sewing; has good references. Seen at No. 405 5th av., French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS nurse, housekeeper, or laundress; good references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BOWROSAN, Bankrupt.—The undersigned, the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of the said bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the stables corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, by Major C. W. Barker, auctioneer, the horses, wagons, sleighs, and harness, &c., late the property of the said bankrupt. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, &c., No. 40 Wall street.

SADDLER'S GOODS.
In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN NURSE, SPEAKING A little English and French; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 405 5th av., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

MALES

A CARPENTER WANTS THE WORK OF an estate; will make himself generally useful; reference if required. Address JOHN J. HENNESSY, No. 350 East 74th street, New York.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, WHO HAS good testimonials, and is perfect in his service; understands the care of a dining-room and silver, and all kinds of salads and punches. Call or address No. 405 5th av.

COACHMAN, FARMER—COOK AND LAUNdress.—By a north of Ireland Protestant man and wife; no children; man can do all branches of farm-work, tend machines, take care of cattle, poultry, &c.; also is a good coachman and groom; wife is a good cook and an excellent laundress; well recommended. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RELIable and trustworthy young man; is a thorough hostler; can milk and do plain gardening; has both City and country recommendations; is not afraid of work; would make himself generally useful. Call or address M. K., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-three years, who is a first-class driver and a good groom; can also do plain gardening, milk, build fires, mow lawn, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, aged twenty-six; married, no incumbrance; stylish City driver; understands his business; no objections to the country; first-class City reference from last employer, where he can be seen. Address T. W., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family, with best City references; can be seen at present employer's; none but first-class family need apply, also a Protestant family. Address or call at No. 116 Madison av., corner of 30th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN, AGED THIRTY years, who can take care of and drive horses, milk, tend furnace, build fires, and do all kinds of outdoor gardening; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. S., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single man; City or country; can milk, and thoroughly understands his business; moderate wages; has several years' undoubted reference. Address G., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man, aged twenty-seven; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; can milk and do all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; best of recommendations. Address D. M., or call at 683 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, married; good reference; will make himself generally useful. Address M. H., No. 11 Cole-st., South Brooklyn, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, with the best of references as to sobriety and capability. Address No. 405 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no family, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by last employer. Call or address W. C., No. 4 West 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; understands his duties perfectly. Call at his present employer's, to whom he refers, No. 53 West 25th st.

ENGINEER.—A PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND machinist, as engineer; can do all repairs; references if required. Address Engineer, Box No. 123 Times Office.

FARMER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant married man, aged twenty-seven years, who is well experienced in all branches of farming, working machines, raising cattle and horses; also, taking care of poultry, dairy, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY A Protestant man who thoroughly understands all parts of farming, plain gardening, rearing of cattle and horses, driving, management of sheep, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A DANISH YOUNG man, who speaks good English; can build fires, tend furnace, clean windows and sidewalks, blacken boots, tend door, and, in fact, do any work about a place; wages moderate; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN AMERICAN SINGLE MAN; he perfectly understands his business, including greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, and all improvements on a gentleman's place; is highly recommended for sobriety, honesty, obliging, and industry. Address Gardener, Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED THIRTY; understands the propagation and culture of hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, flowers, and vegetable gardening, and improvements. Address A. N., Box No. 185 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN with over sixteen years' experience in this country; good reference and recommendations. Address A., No. 193 Spring st., Paterson, N. J.; letter will receive prompt attention.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, German, in a small family; understands flowers, vegetables, green and hot houses, and laying out grounds; first-class references. Address A. B., Union Hill, Weehawken Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST AND grape culturist; understands laying out grounds and all branches of gardening; unexceptionable references. Address F. G., Box No. 238 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—BY YOUNG GERman and wife, without any family; the man as coachman and useful man; wife to cook, wash and iron; good references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 227 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE care of an office and make himself generally useful; can give good testimonials. Address G. B., No. 231 West 26th st., second floor.

WAITER AND GENERAL SERVANT.—BY a respectable young man, lately landed, who can wait on table, tend door, build fires, milk, drive horses, black boots, &c.; good old country reference; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTable young man, lately landed, who can wait on tables, tend doors, build fires, milk, drive horses, blacken boots, &c.; good old-country recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS WAITER in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class references. Address A. N., No. 150 East 20th st.

HELP WANTED.

ALL WELL-RECOMMENDED COOKS, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, small girls, &c., can be suited, without delay, at BEDELL'S, No. 340 and 342 4th av., corner 25th st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING and manufacturing house, a young man of good education and abilities, seventeen or eighteen years of age. Address, in own handwriting, stating references, D. P. & Co., Box No. 5,460 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUTH WHO IS QUICK AT FIGURES, writes a good hand, and lives with parents. Address Box No. 1,191 Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Sugar Refinery for Sale.

THE NORTH RIVER SUGAR REFINING COMPANY

Offer for sale their Refinery on the corner of Hubert and Collister sts. It is a small, economical working house, well fitted up with all the necessary machinery, and is now in successful opertion. Apply on the premises of MARX WINTJEN, or of the President,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSER, No. 81 Wall st.

JOBBBING HARDWARE BUSINESS

IN ST. LOUIS
FOR SALE.

Our senior being desirous of withdrawing from all active business, we have concluded to sell our stock and good-will. We have an excellent corps of well-disciplined clerks, and parties desirous of engaging in hardware in our "future great city" can avoid the profitless probationary years of its construction by stepping into this well-established business. If necessary, our junior might retain an interest. For further information apply to us or to Messrs. HERMAN BOKER & CO., No. 101 Duane st., New-York.
McLARAN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

AMUSEMENTS.

V O K E S

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
THIRD WEEK
AND
UNABATED SUCCESS OF
the inimitable
VOKES FAMILY
in their new AMERICAN PLAY,
FUN IN A FOG,
declared by the Press and the public to be the
BEST PIECE IN THE VOKES' REPERTOIRE.
Preceding which every night the admirable two-act drama,
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
TO AVOID THE CRUSH AT THE DOORS IN THE EVENING SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places may be secured
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Mail or telegraph orders will receive prompt attention.
SATURDAY, AUG. 30,
THIRD
FUN IN A FOG
MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNPRECEDENTED AND MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH.

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND AUDITORS
IN ONE WEEK.
TWENTY THOUSAND TURNED AWAY
UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION,

SUPERB SCENERY, COSTUMES, EFFECTS.
THE BLACK CROOK
GRAND BALLETS, CHARMING MUSIC.

MATT MORGAN'S BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL ALLEGORY.
REGAMEY, the GREAT CARICATURIST.
THE TWIN SISTERS VERDAIS.
THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
DAVIES, the VENTRILOQUIST.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 1:30.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT

54th Night
of the engagement of
DION BOUCICAULT
THIS THURSDAY, Aug. 28,
will be presented Mr. Boucicault's charming comedies,
USED UP
and
KERRY,
with Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
as
Sir Charles Coldstream
and
Kerry.
The Widow..........Miss Katherine Rogers
In rehearsal
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON'S
NEW BURLESQUE COMPANY,
thoroughly accepted by the public as superior musically, numerically, and as regards versatility of talent, to any company of the previous seasons.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
attest the success of the new burlesque
MEPHISTO,
and the
FOUR SENSATIONS,
which will be produced EVERY EVENING,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES,
until further notice.
Secure your seats in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 28, at 8,
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.
Admission, 75 cents.
Package tickets not admitted on Thursday evenings.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SEVENTH POPULAR
SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
LEAVING PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY ST.,
SUNDAY, AUG. 31, 1873, AT 9:40 A. M.
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH,
THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA
ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE PLYMOUTH ROCK
IS A LUXURY INDEED, AND CANNOT OFTEN BE INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHT-SHIPS, &c., AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., THE PICTURE IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT
OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,

From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to
SEA CLIFF GROVE,
Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and
FREE GROVE
Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.

No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.

Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

After a very busy season we shall now have a few desirable vacant rooms, single and en suite, and parties desirous of visiting this delightful locality will find this the pleasantest part of the year. Circulars sent free. Terms reasonable. Rooms can be secured by telegraph in advance. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

SURF HOTEL.

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON, N. Y.
Will remain open until October 1.
Terms reasonable. Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

eleven miles from City Hall, will remain open during month of September. Special terms made for Fall months. Address COZZENS & MURRAY.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.,

Will remain open through September; unequaled for its mountain scenery and pure invigorating air.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL REtreat for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, TO OCT. 1.—One and a half miles (stage every train) from Cromwells; Erie Railway, two hours; no fevers, nor mosquitoes; fine air, grand scenery; good table; terms moderate. OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.—THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, in order to increase its already large patronage, will reduce its terms to $8 to $12 per week, or $2 per day. THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.
E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HOLLYWOOD VILLA, Stamford; reduced rates for September and October for rooms vacated this month; first-class table; elegant shade and lawns, and convenient location; also open through the Winter. Address A. H. GIRLING, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE CATSKILLS $6 per week. Reference: Davis & Soules, West-side Hotel, No. 277 6th av., and Frank H. Lewin, Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 1 Astor House. Address MACK MARTIN, Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND st. and Carmansville, first house east of hotel, three minutes from cars or boat; one or more large pleasant rooms with board for Summer or Winter. Apply or address as above.

A FEW ROOMS NOW VACANT AT ROSE Hill Farm-house, near the water; fishing, boating, bathing. H. M. ROSE, Bridgehampton

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Curtain rises at 7:45 precisely.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager
Overwhelming Success of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
With its most Exquisite Scenery,
The Brilliant Panorama of Fairy Land,
Gorgeous Transformation Tableau,
Superb Quartets and Choruses
GREAT STAR CAST,
Including Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, CHARLES LECLERCQ, FRANK HARDENBURG, J. W. JENNINGS, C. K. FOX, M. A. KENNEDY, JAMES TAYLOR, Miss FANNIE HAYWARD, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, NINA VARIAN, ADELAIDE LENNOX, MAY TEMPLETON,
The Golden Californian Quartet, and
Mme. Lanner's Ballet of Fifty Children.
The spectacle will be preceded every evening by
A MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.
SATURDAY EVENING next, Aug. 30, second SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT BILL: *.* In addition to MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, will be acted
AURORA FLOYD,
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Admission to the Matinees, $1, including secured seats.
In active preparation a new and powerful version of the world-famous Dramatic Romance entitled
THE WANDERING JEW,
Now past its 100th night at the Adelphi Theatre.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE.

NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY,
BEGINS AT 8 PRECISELY.
IMMEDIATE SUCCESS
OF
LA FILLE
DE
MADAME ANGOT.
THE MOST SPARKLING AND COMICAL OPERA BOUFFE
AND OF
THE
AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE,
UNDER MR. C. H. CHEZZOLA.
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
The Queen of Bouffe, as..........CLARETTE ANGOT
ROSINE STANI, CANTRELLE GETZEY, JUTEAU, VILLIERS, VANDAME, MM. JUTEAU, the favorite Tenor; DUCHESNE, LECUYER, DESCHAMPS, DUPLAN, BENEDICK, JULIEN, NARDIN, SALVATOR, DAVALIS, and PERRAUT.
FIRST MATINEE
of
AIMEE and MADAME ANGOT'S DAUGHTER,
SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.
Prices during the Aimée season: Admission, $1; reserved chairs, $1 extra; family circle, 50 cents.
Matinee prices.—Admission $1; secured seats 50 cents extra; family circle 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SALVINI.

The Great Tragedian En Route for New-York.

Special Telegram to the New-York Associated Press.

GENOA, Aug. 26, 1873.

Signor Tommaso Salvini closed his engagement here last night. To-day he left, with his company, for Paris en route to New-York.

Mr. GRAU begs to announce that, in accordance with the above,

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
For a series of TWENTY (20) PERFORMANCES by
Signor TOMMASO SALVINI,
The great Italian Tragedian, and his complete Italian Dramatic Company, will open on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, at the office of the Salvini Administration, Room No. 7 Steinway Hall.
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TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO single gentlemen in a private family; very desirable location. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

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SEVENTEENTH ST., WEST, (NO. 61,) NEAR 5th av.—Large well-furnished rooms with board to adults desiring a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished suites of rooms with private table and attendance.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—BACK parlor and third floor front room; family small; to an agreeable party terms to suit; board if desired.

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DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS—LARGE and small, for gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent very moderate. No. 216 East 10th st.

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BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOber, at or below Tarrytown, on Hudson River, for family of three and servant; large and airy rooms, and good table required; will remain longer if suited; references given and required. Address BOARD, Box No. 4,712 New-York Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board, second story; strictly private family, near 34th st. and Broadway, for $70 per month. R. J., No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife; east side, below 34th st., preferred; terms must be moderate. Address ADDINGTON, Box No. 176 Times Office.

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A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
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Between 5th and 6th avs.

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SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

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A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANO-FORTE, STOOL, &c.; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

TRAGEDIES OF A DAY.

A LOVER'S SUICIDE.

AN ITALIAN MUSICIAN SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH DREAD OF SCANDAL—A WASHINGTON SQUARE ROMANCE.

Mrs. Ellen Parsons, a lady keeping a boarding-house at No. 49 South Washington square, rushed into the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house yesterday about 12:30 o'clock and informed Sergt. Murray, who was on duty, that one of her boarders had shot himself and was lying dead in his bed. Mrs. Parsons was so excited that no detailed statement could be obtained from her, and Capt. Byrne directed Sergts. Murray and Young to proceed to the house and make an investigation, at the same time notifying the Coroner's office of the case. Coroner Young at once proceeded to Mrs. Parsons' and assumed charge of the case. Sergts. Murray and Young had already begun their investigation. On entering the hall bedroom, on the fourth or upper floor of the house, they found the suicide's body lying on the bed, a Smith & Wesson pistol tightly clenched in his right hand, and two letters and a photograph of a young girl closely held in his left. The body was much discolored, and from a shot-wound in the head, which had evidently penetrated the brain, a mass of half-congealed blood had worked its way to the floor, where it formed in a large pool. The man's name was Luigi Tito Rocco, and the photograph was one of Miss Mary L. Parsons, aged sixteen, daughter of the landlady. Rocco, who was thirty-five years of age, was born in Naples, Italy, and was a harpist of no mean ability. He came to this City two years ago, from Vera Cruz, Mexico, and had been engaged by Theodore Thomas, the Parepa Opera Troupe, and was at the time of his death under engagement to the Strakosch Opera Troupe. His harps, worth $1,800, were in his room, and Sergt. Murray found $76 in his trunk, and a bank-book showing that he had between $500 and $600 in the Sixpenny Savings Bank. The only clue to the cause of his suicide was the tone of the two letters found in his hand. These letters were written in Italian. One was addressed to Mr. Francisco Schleiss, and the other was a general declaration regarding himself. The following is a translation of both letters:

Adieu, dear Ciccio. In a great hurry, as my moments are fatal——. I leave you my watch and chain, and what remains of my wardrobe, which you can sell at your convenience. Know that your Tito, your friend from infancy, swears to you at the moment he is about to leave this world and go to the presence of the Supreme Judge, that he dies guiltless of all that the world can say of him. I leave this world through the fault of my intended, (*della mia amorosa,*) Maria L. Parsons, having surprised her at Long Branch with her brother, and in company of thieves (*di Ladroni.*) She was thunderstruck, and they sought to assassinate me. I hurried immediately to New-York, and now I leave that world for her fault, to say and to swear that her family sought my ruin. I swear!!! I swear!!! I swear!!! God help me! Your TITO ——.

To Mr. Francis Schleiss, care of Mr. Vanni, No. 120 Third avenue, N. Y.

P. S.—Should you write to my family, say that I am traveling. Also, receive any letters from my sister Louisa (which will arrive about the end of September) at the Post Office. Again, adieu. A last tear and a last embrace from your friend, TITO ——.

MONDAY NIGHT—11 o'clock.

I swear before my God, who will shortly be my true judge, I surprised the young girl, Maria L. Parsons, in Long Branch, with her eldest brother, when in company with thieves, (*di Ladroni,*) on Saturday, the 23d. I waited for her at the Clarendon Hotel, she being my intended, (*della mio amoroso,*) with a basket of flowers, and in the book of the hotel I signed my name L. T. Rocco. When she saw me she was surprised and astonished, and invited me to go with them to the races, and I refused, as the proprietor of the hotel is a witness, who saw and heard my refusal, because I thought my life was in danger. I immediately departed for New-York, saying I was sick. She returned to New-York on Sunday, and on Monday I saw her. She seeks my ruin, for fear I will say something.

This that I write is the truth. I cannot lie, as I would go to eternal punishment if I live.

I swear. I swear. L. T. ROCCO.

In reference to these extraordinary letters, Mr. Solon Parsons, the elder brother referred to, made the following statement: About six months ago Rocco came to our place to board. I am a wholesale flour merchant, and my other brother is employed in a Broadway house. During the time Rocco boarded in my house he came home drunk on two occasions, and afterward apologized for doing so. Neither myself or mother thought he was paying any attention to my sister Mary, or we would not have permitted it for a moment, as she is but a mere girl, having just left school. Two weeks ago, accompanied by two gentlemen engaged in business here, I went to Long Branch to look after a billiard-saloon and restaurant there, in which I am interested. On Wednesday we were joined by my younger brother and my sister Mary, who was complaining of ill-health. Thinking that a trip to Philadelphia might make her feel better, I took her there, returning to the Branch on Saturday. When we came to the Clarendon we found Rocco there. He greeted us warmly, and gave Mary a beautiful and expensive basket of flowers. We invited him to accompany us to the races, but he declined, saying that he was sick and sleepy from having been playing several nights at concerts, and wanted to sleep. When we returned from the races the clerk told us that Signor Rocco had returned to New-York, and conveyed to us a thousand apologies, but that he was ill and had to go away. We returned to the City the same night. On Monday evening, Rocco called mother aside in the parlor, and asked her permission to marry Mary. She at once refused, saying Mary was too young to marry. Rocco then asked mother to drink some wine with him. She refused, saying she never drank wine. Then Rocco begged her to remain in the parlor, and again urged his suit, but without success. He then said he felt ill, and wanted Mary to go with him to a drug-store. Mother would not allow her to go. Rocco went, and returned carrying a bottle of citrate of magnesia in his hand. Some of the folks who were sitting on the stoop began to joke with him about carrying his bottle with him. He replied pleasantly and passed up stairs. That was the last we saw of him alive. To-day, having knocked repeatedly at his door and not receiving an answer, we broke it open and found him dead.

Mrs. Parsons and her daughter Mary made similar statements, Miss Parsons saying that Rocco had obtained her picture without her permission.

Rocco was supposed to be a man of quick, excitable temperament. It is believed that on his suit being rejected he went to his room, wrote the letters—for writing material was found on the table—then undressed, got into bed, and blew his brains out. His room was neatly furnished, and his books and harps showed evidences of a cultivated and refined taste. In appearance Rocco was of considerable manly beauty, wearing a heavy mustache and goatee.

A TIMES reporter made a search for Mr. Schleiss, who is a violinist, but could not find him. He learned, however, that Rocco never let any of his friends know where he resided, saying always that he boarded in Hoboken. In all probability further facts will be developed at the inquest, which will be held on Friday.

THE CENTRE STREET TRAGEDY.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE OF YESTERDAY—BOTH VICTIMS IN A CRITICAL CONDITION—SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

Some additional particulars have been obtained in connection with the terrible tragedy which occurred at No. 221 Centre street, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, an account of which appeared in THE TIMES yesterday. It appears that Henry Weisbrecht and his wife, Christina, were married nineteen years ago in Germany, and had been in this country about ten years. They had lived very unhappily, owing to suspected infidelity on the part of the wife, and about a year ago they separated, and have not lived together since. Weisbrecht lived with some friends in Forsyth street, while his wife supported herself ostensibly by washing and scrubbing, and had no regular place of abode. On Friday last she was brought to the apartments of Mrs. Ehring, on the second floor of No. 221 Centre street, by a woman giving her name as Mrs. Meyers. She gave her name as Mrs. Smietes, told a piteous story to Mrs. Ehring about being deserted by her husband, and offered to do the housework and washing for her board and lodging. Mrs. Ehring, who has several small children, and was at the time suffering from a sore finger, agreed to the proposition, and Mrs. Weisbrecht was installed in a small bed-room on the third floor. The woman worked very hard all day, to the satisfaction of Mrs. Ehring, but on that night she found that Christina was entertaining a young man in her room until a late hour. Mrs. Ehring does not appear to have made any strenuous objections to this, as the services of the woman were such as she needed at that juncture. The woman remained there, working steadily, until Monday, and each night after she had retired to her room was visited by the young man referred to above, who never appeared about the house in the day time, and appeared anxious to avoid recognition. On Monday Mrs. Weisbrecht was out all day, and when asked by Mrs. Ehring where she had been excused her absence by saying that she had been employed ironing for a lady, and on Tuesday she went out again to work, as she said. On Tuesday afternoon, while Mr. Ehring was in the lager-beer saloon adjoining his house, he was approached by Weisbrecht, who told him that his wife was living in his house, and asked to be allowed to see her. Ehring was rather puzzled, as the stranger gave his name as Weisbrecht while the woman had been known only as Mrs. Smietes. He, however, told the man, who appeared nervous and excited, that if the woman was his wife he had no objection to him seeing her. The stranger then asked Ehring if he had seen any man in her room, and Ehring, who was not aware of the visits of the young man referred to above, replied in the negative. Weisbrecht then left, promising to return during the evening and see his wife. At about 7 o'clock in the evening he returned and had an interview with Mrs. Ehring, and learned from her about the visits of the young man who had been admitted to Mrs. Weisbrecht's room, and who had been seen coming from the room on four or five different occasions. He again went away, and soon after his wife's paramour visited the house, but learning in some way that the husband had been there, he became alarmed, and left the house hurriedly, being afraid to meet the outraged husband. Weisbrecht soon after returned, and his wife came home. They met in Mrs. Ehring's apartments, and as a preliminary to the interview which the husband had asked for, the wife borrowed seven cents, and went down to the lager-beer saloon, returning with some beer, of which they all partook. Weisbrecht then commenced to upbraid his wife for her shameless conduct. He told Mrs. Ehring that he married his wife nineteen years ago, when she was but fifteen years of age, and they had had eleven children, three of whom only survive. He also said that the woman had left his home no less than seven times, going away with young men, and remaining away for several months each time. In five cases when she had left her husband, she was subsequently found an inmate of low houses. With a view to sparing his family the disgrace caused by her bad conduct, he would take her back, but she would remain but a few months when she became infatuated with some other man and left him again. While the husband was reciting the history of his wife's wrongs, and his wife's shame, she sat by listening intently. She did not attempt to deny the accusations, but called her husband a fool several times for exposing his family affairs to strangers. Weisbrecht asked the woman if she would go back and live with him again. She said she would, and he then asked her who was the man who had visited her lately. The woman said she did not know who he was. Weisbrecht became excited, and called his wife a shameless woman, and said that he did not want her to live with him at all, but she must not frequent houses of ill-fame, nor receive the improper visits of young men. The wife became excited at this language, and a quarrel ensued, which was stopped by Ehring, who told them that if they wanted to quarrel they must leave the house. Thereupon Weisbrecht apologized to Mr. Ehring for creating a disturbance in the house, and then asked his wife and Mr. Ehring to go out and take some supper with him. They went to an oyster-saloon in the neighborhood and had some supper, and then returned to the house. Mrs. Weisbrecht appeared to be afraid of her husband, but after a little persuasion consented to go out with him for a walk. Mr. Ehring locked the doors after them, and at about 12 o'clock they returned and were admitted. They sat talking together in Mrs. Ehring's room for a little while, and Weisbrecht proposed to have a private interview with his wife. Ehring told them to go into the front room on the second floor, which is unfurnished and unoccupied. They did, and Ehring handed in two chairs and closed the door communicating between the two rooms. Ehring then went to bed. In a few moments Weisbrecht was heard asking for a light, but Mrs. Ehring refused to give him a lamp. What passed in this room between the unfortunate couple is not known, and in all probability will never be revealed; but at about 12:30, Ehring heard a scream, followed quickly by a pistol-shot. He sprang from the bed, and, opening the door, saw Weisbrecht clutching his wife by the throat and firing his pistol rapidly. He rushed down stairs to raise an alarm, and at the front door met Patrolman Burke, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who had heard the shots in the street, and was endeavoring to force his way into the house. Returning with the officer, Weisbrecht was found lying on the floor with a pistol-shot wound in his mouth, while his wife was blindly groping about the room, the blood streaming down her face and breast. They were both taken to Bellevue Hospital, where they are lying in an extremely critical condition. Neither of them is expected to survive. They are both in a semi-unconscious state, and cannot talk so as to be understood. The woman has two wounds in the head and two in other parts of the body. The husband shot himself in the mouth, tearing away his tongue, so that he cannot articulate. A daughter of the ill-fated couple called at Bellevue Hospital yesterday to see her parents. She is about sixteen years of age, and kept house for her father, who is a cabinet-maker, and lived at No. 129 Forsyth street. She knew nothing of the tragedy until she saw an account of it in a German morning paper.

It is stated that the young paramour of Mrs. Weisbrecht called at the house in Centre street yesterday morning, but on learning what had occurred he ran away, and has not been seen about the neighborhood since.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

Fourteen days ago Mr. Thomas Olcott and wife came to board at Dr. Schieferdecker's hydropathic establishment, No. 313 West Twenty-second street. Mr. Olcott, who was fifty years of age, came there for treatment. He had for several years suffered from liver complaint, and during the past three months was afflicted with confirmed melancholia. Mr. Olcott and wife were assigned room No. 14 on the third floor. Fearing from her husband's depressed state of mind that he might attempt self-destruction, Mrs. Olcott kept a sharp watch on him. Despite her vigilance, however, he succeeded yesterday evening in taking his life. A lady named Dusenbury yesterday afternoon vacated room No. 4, on the second floor, and the door of the room remained open. Mr. Olcott, about 4 o'clock, said that he was going to take a bath, and left the parlor ostensibly for that purpose. He not appearing again, Mrs. Olcott, at 6 o'clock, became alarmed, and, making inquiry, found that he had not been to the bedroom. On searching the house for him, Mrs. Olcott chanced to look into Mrs. Dusenbury's room, and saw him lying on the floor. At first, thinking he was ill, she entered without calling assistance. To her horror, she found that he was dead, lying in a pool of blood, and with his razor grasped in his right hand. Mrs. Olcott's shrieks alarmed one of the waiters, William Jensen, who entered the room, and on seeing the condition of affairs, alarmed the house. Mrs. Olcott was cared for by Mr. Goodwin, of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and some other friends of the family. Capt. Cherry was notified, and Deputy Coroner Leo assumed charge of the case for Coroner Herrman. From the appearance of the room, it would seem that on entering it, Mr. Olcott bared his left arm, and leaning it against the marble mantel, almost severed the member on the inner surface at the elbow, completely cutting through the brachial artery and all the veins. Mr. Olcott was a son of Thomas W. Olcott, President of the Albany National Bank. Mr. Olcott was a resident of Albany, where his three children now are. His social standing was very high, and his family is very wealthy. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest to-day.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Julius Kohn, a German laborer, forty-one years old, employed in a saw-mill at the foot of Horatio-street, yesterday afternoon took Paris green and then jumped into the river. He was pulled out half drowned by William Wilson and John Hughes, of the canal-boat America. Kohn was separated from his wife and three children, who reside in Williamsburg. On being taken to the Ninth Precinct he refused to answer any questions, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Parks met last evening, Mr. Stebbins in the chair. A communication from the Controller was received stating that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had authorized him to issue $300,000 for City Parks Improvement Fund stock. A number of applications from employes in the parks for increase of pay were received and referred to the committee appointed to examine the officers in the department. A memorial from a number of property-holders and residents of Bloomingdale, with respect to the entrance to Central Park, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, was presented and referred to the landscape architect. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the proper method of raising a fund for the laying out of the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, was received and ordered to be printed. In compliance with this opinion, a resolution was adopted requesting the Controller to issue $15,000 of the public fund or stock of the County of New-York, to defray the expense of such operations up to Dec. 31, 1873. The contract for furnishing the Department with four months' supply of screened sand was awarded to Messrs. Ryder & Fairchild, at $2 60 per cubic foot. The amended by-laws ruling the Department were read, adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned.

ABUSES OF THE PERMIT SYSTEM.

The committee of merchants interested in the repeal of that portion of the Permit ordinance in relation to receiving and delivering goods on the sidewalks, had a hearing yesterday before the Committee of Ordinances of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Mr. Thurber, Mr. Hoyt, and other gentlemen were present. The counsel of the merchants, Mr. Wm. Lindsey, referred to the various abuses of the permit system, and the necessity of abolishing the practice of subjecting traders to fines and penalties for alleged offenses of which they had no knowledge whatever. He said that many merchants, charged with blocking up the sidewalks, paid fines rather than lose their valuable time by attending distant Courts up-town. The present permit system did not protect merchants, because they were sued and fined. Nor did it keep the sidewalks from being obstructed, as was proved by the suits brought against them. The counsel then advanced the views of the merchants, as previously published in THE TIMES, and suggested that the Police should have power to prevent the walks from being obstructed. Mr. Thurber followed with some brief remarks, after which the Committee adjourned.

MONMOUTH PARK.

LAST DAY OF THE EXTRA MEETING.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES BROUGHT TO A BRILLIANT CLOSE — VILLAGE BLACKSMITH, COFFEE'S COLT, WARLIKE, AND SHYLOCK THE WINNERS.

The extra meeting of the Monmouth Park Association was brought to a close yesterday with four good races, which attracted a large concourse of spectators. The track was in admirable order. The details of the day's sport are given below.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The sport began with a hurdle handicap for all ages, two miles over eight hurdles. This had closed with the following three entries, viz.: J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, Boughrum's ch. g. Revenge, John Chamberlin's b. g. Impecunious. Village Blacksmith was a hot favorite, as will be readily perceived by the subjoined figures:

Village Blacksmith	$210	$220	$125	$150
Revenge	130	105	60	96
Impecunious	71	70	37	50
Total	$411	$395	$222	$296

THE RACE.

As heretofore, the hurdles were placed at the beginning of the turn, at the quarter-pole, at the half-mile pole, and near the head of the homestretch. When the drum sent them away they were well together, but approaching the first hurdle Revenge went to the front and was first over it, with Impecunious second and Village Blacksmith last. They all struck it. When they went round the turn Revenge immediately opened a gap of six lengths, Village Blacksmith in the meantime taking the second place and leading Impecunious two lengths. As they approached the quarter-pole Impecunious dropped behind six lengths, as the pace was good. Over the second hurdle they went without mistake, Revenge being six lengths ahead of Village Blacksmith, who was the same distance in advance of Impecunious. As they went along the backstretch Village Blacksmith began to close up the gap between him and Revenge, and Impecunious fell ten lengths away. In this manner they jumped the third hurdle and knocked it down. As they came round the lower turn Revenge again got six lengths away from the Blacksmith, and Impecunious was now a dozen lengths in the rear, struggling without hope. As they came around to the head of the stretch Village Blacksmith again closed rapidly upon Revenge. When they jumped the fourth hurdle Revenge was two lengths in front, but coming up the homestretch Village Blacksmith gained upon him. Passing the stand there was half a length of daylight between them, while Impecunious was about fifteen lengths behind. The fifth hurdle was down and no jumping was required. Revenge was now but a length before the Blacksmith, who had his nose at the tail of the former—Impecunious now out of the contest. As they went round the turn Revenge got a little further away, and over the sixth hurdle he led a length and a half as they went along the backstretch. The Blacksmith again placed himself in a good position, and again had his nose at the tail of Revenge. The seventh hurdle was down, and, coming round the lower turn, Revenge endeavored to shake off his competitor and got away two lengths, but before they turned into the homestretch the Blacksmith had lapped the quarter of Revenge. When they came over the eighth hurdle Revenge was still in front, but after they struck terra firma the Blacksmith made his run and soon took the lead without trouble, and finally won the race by a length and a half in 3:56. Impecunious was fifteen or twenty lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race; handicap; purse $800, of which $150 to second and $50 to third horse; three or more to start; two miles, over eight hurdles.

J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera, 144 pounds....1
John Boughrum's ch. g. Revenge, aged, by Revenue, dam Unknown, 140 pounds....2
John F. Chamberlin's b. g. Impecunious, 5 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, 130 pounds....3
Time—3:56.

THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

The second race of the day was the Jersey Jockey Club Handicap of $50 each, with $800 added. In this four entries were made, viz.: Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, also ch. c. Wheatly; John Coffee's g. c., by Lightning, and S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway. When they were summoned to the track only two of these sported colors, and these were Coffee's colt and Wheatly, the former being favorable in the pools.

Coffee's colt	$705	$575	$510
Wheatly	405	365	250

THE RACE.

The distance being two miles and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole and on even terms. They were together on the homestretch, the pace being very slow. Coffee's colt was well in hand, and when they passed the satnd his jockey was ordered to make the pace better, and he immediately shot a length to the front. As they went round the turn, Coffee was leading two lengths, but at the quarter-pole Wheatly had got half a length closer. As the went along the backstretch Wheatly closed upon his leader, and when they passed the half-mile pole Coffee's colt was but a neck in advance. As they came round the lower turn, however, Coffee shook Wheatly off and immediately left him two lengths behind. In this way they turned into the homestretch, when Wheatly again closed up and fought for the lead, but in vain. Coffee came away again on approaching the stand, and passed it two lengths in front. Up to this time the pace was slow, but as they went away on the last mile of their journey the running became stiff. As they rounded the turn Wheatly was sent up to a lap with the colt, but soon fell back to the colt's tail as they passed the quarter-pole. In this manner they journeyed down the backstretch and past the half-mile pole. Coming around the lower turn a fine brush began, and Wheatly moved up with his head at the saddle-girth of the colt. In this way they ran for some distance, but when they got to the three-quarter pole the colt was again a length in front, but on the homestretch Wheatly, under the influence of spur and whip, improved his position, but he was tired, and the colt found no difficulty in again shaking him off and winning the race easily, by three lengths, in 4:27.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Jersey Jockey Club Handicap of $50 each, half forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $200 and third $100 out of the stakes; winners after publication of weights of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra; if the highest weight fails to accept, then the weight on those remaining in shall be raised 3 pounds; five or more subscribers to fill; two miles and a quarter.

John Coffee's gr. c., 3 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 83 pounds....1
John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe, 101 pounds....2
John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney....dr.
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, 3 years by Concord, out of Mandina....dr.
Time—4:27.

THE MILE HEATS.

The third race was the ever-popular mile heats for all ages, with allowances for beaten maidens. This brought to the post John Boughrum's ch. h. Camden, R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, and C. B. Ransom's b. f. Hattie O'Neil. The following were the pools sold:

Utica	$230	$310	$200
Warlike	100	155	80
Hattie O'Neil	36	60	17
Camden	20	25	11
Total	$386	$550	$308

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—Warlike was first away, Utica second, Hattie O'Neil third, and Camden fourth. As they went round the turn Utica went to the front, with Hattie following him up to the second place, but she did not long remain in that position, as Warlike speedily took the second place. When they passed the quarter-pole Utica was two lengths ahead of Warlike, whose quarter was lapped by Hattie O'Neil, Camden being two lengths behind. As they went along the backstretch, Warlike left Hattie and began the chase after Utica, reaching the latter's tail. As they neared the half-mile pole Warlike began to crowd Utica, and when they passed that point the latter was leading her half a length, Hattie O'Neil was third, two lengths behind Warlike and four lengths before Camden. When they came round the lower turn, Utica forged in front of Warlike a length, both of them running strong, and leaving the other two further behind. Hattie O'Neil was still in the third position, four lengths from the leaders, but now only a length in advance of Camden. In this manner they passed the three-quarter pole. Coming up the homestretch the race was hot between the leaders, but Warlike came up full of running, and soon had Utica by the head—the latter now getting the whip. Warlike now came to the front, and led a full half a length, but within a few yards of the stand Utica came with a rush, and they reached the goal so nearly even that it was difficult to judge which was the winner unless directly in line with the string. The judges finally decided in favor of Warlike. Camden was third, eight lengths behind, and a length in advance of Hattie O'Neil. Time—1:47. There was now a great change in the betting in favor of Warlike, who was now the favorite at the following rates:

Warlike	$200	$200	$300	$430
Utica	125	115	210	242
Hattie O'Neil, Camden, }	45	60	70	90
Total	$370	$375	$580	$762

SECOND HEAT.—A good start was effected, the quartet going away on pretty even terms, with Hattie O'Neil in front. As they went round the turn, Hattie O'Neil soon cut clear of the others and led two lengths, Camden being in the second place, Utica third, and Warlike a length behind. When they reached the quarter-pole, Hattie O'Neil was still in front a length, Camden being still second, lapped by Utica, while Warlike was waiting behind. As they went along the backstretch, Camden fell back to the rear, while Warlike in the meantime had reached the head of Utica, and the pair began to close upon Hattie. The brush between the three was a beautiful one, and they passed the half-mile pole simultaneously, Camden being two lengths behind. Coming round the lower turn, Warlike emerged from the group, and was half a length in front of Hattie, she being a length before Utica, Camden closing up a little. As they neared the three-quarter pole, Utica gave way and fell back to the fourth place. As they turned into the homestretch, Camden came up and challenged Hattie O'Neil for the second place, which he soon assumed. Warlike was now a length in the lead and well in hand, Camden second, half a length in front of Utica, who had passed Hattie and was leading her half a length. The race home was a very pretty one. On nearing the stand Warlike came away, and won the heat and race by three lengths in 1:47½, Camden second, two lengths ahead of Utica, who was three lengths before Hattie O'Neil.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, for all ages; the second to receive $100; maiden allowances; 3-year olds, 5 pounds; 4-year olds, 10 pounds; 5-year olds and upward, 12 pounds; mile heats.

J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, 3 years, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard, 96 pounds....1 1
John Boughrum's ch. h. Camden, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by imp. Leviathan, 102 pounds....3 2
R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Mary Clark, 90 pounds....2 3
C. B. Ransom's b. f. Hattie O'Neil, 4 years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian....4 4
Time—1:47, 1:47½.

THE CONSOLATION PURSE.

Bringing the day's sport to a close, and with it the racing season at Long Branch, was the Consolation Purse for beaten horses, winners excluded, a dash of a mile and a half. There were the following seven entered to receive consolation for their several defeats: These were John Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, also b. g. St. Patrick; John F. Chamberlin's pair, Mary Constant and Wheatly; J. W. Weldon's Warlike; J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, and J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock. As the favorites were capturing all the races, there was a strong tide set in toward Shylock, as will appear from the following quotations:

Shylock	$450	$100	$1,000	$425
Whisper	175	75	380	400
Warlike	140	60	265	
Boughrum	105	65	185	
Mary Constant	70	25	115	
Total	$940	$325	$1,945	

THE RACE.

The lot were mustered at the half-mile pole, but considerable delay was experienced in getting them off, owing to the fractious disposition of Shylock. He was finally got among the other horses, and after breaking away once a start was effected. St. Patrick was off a length before Gerald, who was three lengths ahead of Shylock, third, Warlike fourth, Mary Constant fifth, and Whisper sixth. Coming around the lower turn, Boughrum's pair, St. Patrick and Gerald, were together some six lengths ahead of Shylock, the others in the same position as before. Thus they rattled up the homestretch. When they came past the stand, Gerald was half a length ahead of his stable companion St. Patrick, who was six lengths in front of Shylock, in the third place, closely attended by Warlike fourth, Mary Constant fifth, and Whisper in the rear. As they went round the turn, the Boughrum pair began to come back to the others. Gerald was still half a length in front of St. Patrick, while he was but two lengths before Shylock, Warlike fourth, Whisper fifth, having passed Mary Constant. A little further on, Whisper went up among the leaders, and all but Mary Constant were in a bunch and making a magnificent race. When they passed the quarter-pole, Gerald was showing his head in front, and the others all being up with him, with the exception of Mary Constant, who was four lengths in the rear. As they went along the backstretch the contest was very fine, and occasioned great enthusiasm among the spectators. Gerald and St. Patrick fell back to the fourth and fifth places, while Whisper, Shylock, and Warlike took up the running to some purpose. When the half-mile pole was reached, Shylock was first, half a length before Warlike and Whisper, who were together, Gerald being fourth, three lengths behind them, St. Patrick fifth, and Mary Constant sixth. When they came round the lower turn the pace was too hot for Whisper, and he dropped back to keep company with Gerald, thus leaving Warlike and Shylock to do the fighting. When they were approaching the three-quarter pole the struggle between these two was very exciting. They were still head and head, four lengths ahead of Whisper and Gerald, who were also on even terms. St. Patrick was fifth, and Mary Constant sixth. As they turned into the homestretch Gerald parted company with Whisper, and came with a rush on the inside, and soon headed Warlike and Shylock—the latter was in the middle and Warlike on the outside. They struggled gamely up the stretch, still on even terms and arousing the enthusiasm of the spectators. It was a very magnificent finish, and it looked as if the three would make a dead heat, but within twenty yards of the stand Shylock shoved his head to the front and Warlike gave way, and amid the cheers of the multitude Shylock won the race from Gerald by a neck's length only, Warlike third, having his nose at Gerald's tail; Whisper fourth, five lengths behind; Mary Constant fifth, and St. Patrick sixth. The time was 2:44½.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Consolation Purse, $500, for beaten horses (winners excluded;) those beaten once allowed 7 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 14 pounds; one mile and a half.

J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, 101 pounds....1
John Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, 101 pounds....2
J. W. Walden's ch. c. Warlike, 3 years, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard....3
J. W. H. Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, 3 years, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, 83 pounds....4
John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sydney, 77 pounds....5
John Boughrum's b. g. St. Patrick, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Slasher Barbarity, 98 pounds....6
John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe....dr.
Time—2:44½.

OFFICER McKENZIE'S MISHAPS.

Officer McKenzie, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who seems to be a martyr to the roughs of the City, on Tuesday night last was again wounded while arresting a well-known ruffian, named William Burke. It appears that Burke, already out on bail for disorderly conduct, was arrested on Monday last, charged with disorderly conduct by Mrs. Gleason, the housekeeper of the tenement-house in which Officer McKenzie resides. He was admitted to bail, and on Tuesday evening, while in a state of intoxication, he came to the tenement-house, No. 317 East Twenty-seventh street, with the object of revenge. Mrs. Gleason was standing on a chair in the hall lighting the gas, when Burke approached her armed with a carving knife. He attacked her immediately. Mrs. Gleason screamed for help, and called upon McKenzie, who was eating his supper in his own apartment. McKenzie rushed out and drew his revolver, with the intention of making short work of the ruffian; but in the meantime a little crowd of women and children had assembled about the door, attracted by Mrs. Gleason's screams, and McKenzie refrained from firing in consequence. He, however, rushed upon Burke, and a scuffle ensued, during which Burke stabbed McKenzie in both legs, inflicting painful but not serious wounds. During the struggle McKenzie's wife ran out of her room with her husband's club, but finding no opportunity of using it on the proper person, sounded a general alarm with it on the pavement. This brought up a Roundsman, who, however, found the struggle over, McKenzie having his opponent securly pinioned on the ground. Burke was taken to the Eighteenth Precinct Station House, and yesterday morning was brought before Justice Scott, under two charges of attempted murder, and was committed in default of $2,000 bail. Mrs. Gleason was uninjured, though much frightened. McKenzie thinks the Eighteenth Precinct a very "hard" place. He is an old soldier, has served throughout the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, and says he never received so many wounds or such rough treatment during his campaign as he has since his connection with the Eighteenth Precinct.

A DRUNKEN POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Joseph Kingsley, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was tried before Commissioners Smith and Gardner, yesterday, charged with intoxication and improper conduct. The testimony for the prosecution showed that on the 19th inst., Kingsley, who was recently transferred from the Fifteenth Precinct, was in Amity street in citizen's dress, and there arrested a girl named Jennie Mason, of No. 150 Fourth street, dragged her into a lager beer saloon, and assaulted her. He then took her to the Mercer-street Police Station, and preferred a charge of "drunk and disorderly" against her. Sergt Haggerty, in charge, ordered him to take the prisoner to court, and he left with her. He returned several hours after, and insisted upon the Sergeant locking the woman up. The officer was at this time very much intoxicated. The Sergeant looked into the case, and finding no grounds of complaint against the woman, discharged her. Both Sergts. Haggerty and Murray declared positively that the officer was drunk. The woman also testified that the officer was drunk when he arrested her, and took her into a lager-beer saloon, and insisted that she should drink some brandy and beer, but she refused. The officer in his defense denied that he was under the influence of liquor, and said that he had arrested the woman because she was a prostitute. The Commissioners recommended his dismissal.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Alfred McPike, a clerk in the Post Office, was brought before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, on a charge of opening a letter belonging to Ezra A. Terry. He was held for examination.

Patrick J. Meagher and Denis Meagher were arrested yesterday by a special Deputy Sheriff, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Michael Maher. They gave bail and were released.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool on Aug. 17 and Queenstown on Aug. 18, reached this port last evening, with mail news fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

A large meeting of French students was held at Masonic Hall, in Thirtieth street, yesterday evening, to arrange for the presentation of a testimonial to M. Thiers, in recognition of his patriotic policy.

The Plumbers' Benevolent and Protective Association held a meeting yesterday evening in Seventh Avenue German Assembly Rooms, and will join in the working men's demonstration on Friday.

Controller Green paid yesterday, through City Pay-master Moor Falls the laborers on street-repairs to Aug. 15, amounting to $7,093 30, and Mr. Falls will pay to-day the laborers of the Department of Docks at their places of work.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association held their first meeting, after the Summer recess, last evening at the corner of Avenue C and Third street. Mr. Joseph Archibald presided. The attendance of members was unusually large.

A rumor prevailed in Wall street yesterday, to the effect that the Bank of New-York had refused to make any more loans on gold to the gold clique. This rumor was used extensively in the Gold Room to aid in depressing the price, which finally closed at 115⅛.

Albert E. Nichols, who was arrested on a charge of perjury in connection with the payment of a note in a certain bankruptcy proceeding before Register Close, was released yesterday by United States Commissioner Osborn, there being no evidence to justify his detention.

The New-York Wood-carvers' Union held a meeting at No. 62 East Fourth street last night, when action was taken about joining the National Union of Furniture-workers, recently organized in Cincinnati, and participating in the working-men's demonstration at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rents and interest, $3,030 90; assessments for street-openings and improvements and interest, $1,443 53; Croton water-rents and penalties, $2,047 55; market rents and fees, $981 20; licenses, $64; fees from Fifth Judicial Court, $45; total, $7,612 18.

BROOKLYN.

Louis St. Clair, aged twenty-one years, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having criminally assaulted a young girl on Monday.

Dr. King, charged with malpractice, was yesterday released by Judge Neilson on his own recognizance, there being no evidence before the Coroner to implicate him.

As James Mullen, of No. 714 Atlantic avenue was getting on a car near his home yesterday morning he fell under the wheels and was seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Charles Fox, aged three years, of No. 100 Cook street, was yesterday kicked by a horse while playing in a vacant lot on Flushing avenue, near Bushwick avenue, and had his skull fractured. He was taken home.

A little son of Myron L. Hill, of Bedford avenue, was badly bitten on the face yesterday by a dog kept in the stable of Mr. Moorelock, corner of Bedford avenue and Van Buren street. The dog was killed by the police.

James Laverty, aged nineteen years, of No. 67 Adams street, while gathering rags yesterday on the second floor of No. 94 Plymouth street, fell down stairs and was fatally injured. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Edward Sweeny, aged eighteen years, was yesterday arrested by Officer Steadman, of the First Precinct Police, on the charge of attempting to stab Jacob Scheerer, a baker, of No. 21 State street, who had ordered him and two others to move away from his stoop. Sweeny was held to answer.

A subcommittee of the Democratic General Committee of Brooklyn met last evening in the General Committee Room, Court street, to make preliminary arrangements for a thorough reorganization of all the wards of the city, in accordance with the provisions of the new charter, which divides the present City of Brooklyn into twenty-five wards, instead of twenty-two as formerly. The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next.

Coroner Whitehill yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mary O'Connor, aged nine years, who was drawn into a steam roller and crushed to death a few days ago in Fauneval's bagging-factory, Nos. 256 and 258 Front street. The child had gone through a passage, the use of which was forbidden. The proprietors were censured for leaving the passage open, and the jury requested the authorities to inquire into the matter of the employment of such young children in factories.

LONG ISLAND.

The Common Council Investigating Committee meet to-day to take evidence regarding the actions of the Water Board of Long Island City.

A child named James Sullivan was run over in Ferry street, by a light wagon, yesterday, and severely injured. No blame attached to the driver.

The ill-feeling between the Irish and Italian laborers in Long Island City resulted in an assault on one John Dondi, yesterday. His assailant was arrested.

The Sanitary Inspector of Long Island City has ordered the East River Ferry Company to fill in the vacant lots owned by it on Ferry street and West avenue.

The boat race between W. H. Gannon and W. Hughes, who have been training on Newtown Creek, is probably off, owing to Gannon's suffering from chills and fever.

The Board of School Commissioners of Long Island City met last night and held an examination of candidates for the position of teacher for Fourth Ward School.

William O'Brien, James Murphy, and Edward Blake, arrested for till-tapping in the store of Mrs. McBreen, Blissville, were before Recorder Parcells, Astoria, yesterday, and were remanded until to-day.

On Tuesday next, the sloop-yacht Quinto, Joseph Armitage, of the Harlem Yacht Club, and Josie J. McWright, of Westchester, will sail a race for $500 a side, on the Harlem Yacht Club course, subject to the racing rules of that club.

Coroner Brown, of Long Island City, closed the inquest, yesterday, on the body of the boy who was found drowned at Hunter's Point, on Thursday last—James McClinchy, of Water street, New-York. A verdict in accordance with the facts was found, and the parents removed the body.

STATEN ISLAND.

All the public, and most of the private schools throughout Richmond County, will reopen on Monday morning next.

John Sears was yesterday arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, upon a charge of violent assault and battery upon Thomas Sisk. He was held in $500 bail.

Last evening the body of an unknown drowned man was found in the bay off Staten Island by some sailors and towed ashore at the Basin Dock, near Stapleton Landing. The deceased appeared to have been a sailor.

Coroner Tappen, of Port Richmond, held inquests on the bodies of two boys named Joseph Donnelly, aged nine years, and John Kiley, aged seven, who were drowned in the pond near Elm Park on Monday last. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

An inquest was held yesterday on Felix Fox, who was injured on Monday evening by falling backward out of the door of Protection Engine-house, in Broad street, Stapleton. The jury brought in the verdict that deceased came to his death by a fall, the cause of which was unknown.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Grant Locomotive Works of Paterson shipped two locomotives to Costa Rica yesterday.

Another attempt will be made, on the 26th prox., to sell lands for unpaid taxes in Jersey City.

An examination of candidates for admission to the Jersey City High School will commence on Monday next at 9 A. M.

The Jersey City Police are clearing the corners of loafers throughout the city. A successful raid was made last night.

Michael Kuhn was accidentally shot in the cheek yesterday while examining a pistol, at No. 168 Eleventh street, Jersey City.

Edwin Bowman, a veterinary surgeon, was arrested in Newark, yesterday, for alleged cruelty to animals in killing a horse that had lock-jaw.

The Harsimus branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from the railroad cut in Bergen Hill to the new depot in course of erection in Harsimus Cove, was opened yesterday.

Henry Frith, a seaman on board the White Star steamer Republic, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged by Constantine B. Johns, the third mate, with mutiny. He was committed in default of bail.

Dr. James W. Ranney has been appointed chief surgeon of the Erie Railway, and an assistant will be appointed on each division, whose duty it will be to go at once to the aid of any person injured on the road.

A series of burglaries in Newark within a few nights past has been traced to a gang composed of George Wilson, Joseph Rice, Oliver Wilson, and John Belmont, who were arrested and committed to answer yesterday.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a sleeping-car on the express-train of the Pennsylvania Road jumped the track, in Newark, and collided with a freight-car on another track. Both cars were smashed. No one was hurt. Damage $8,000.

Capt. Horace S. Young, the foreman of Stern's ship-yard at Communipaw, died in the Jersey City Hospital early yesterday morning, from injuries received on the Central Railroad the day before. Capt. Young was sixty years of age, and resided in New-York.

The Evangelical Lutheran Conference closed its session on Tuesday evening, in Camden, with a business meeting, at which it was resolved to consolidate the German Lutheran Church papers of New-York and Pennsylvania, which are to be placed under Synodical authority and patronage.

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 59 cars reported to arrive, were 1,513 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,693 head, or 394 cars, against 417 cars for the same time last week. The market was active, with a good feeling at about yesterday's price for good stock; common a shade off and neglected. About 1,800 head were disposed of. Sales of 651 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,120 lbs. to 1,620 lbs., at $5 30@$6 50; 195 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 947 lbs. to 1,210 lbs., at $4@$5 25; 368 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,132 lbs. to 1,468 lbs., at $5 50@$6 25; 38 head Texan Steers, ranging from 952 lbs. to 1,107 lbs., at $3 37½@$4 50; 113 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 947 lbs. to 1,107 lbs., at $3 87½@$4; 45 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,417 lbs., at $5 85; 15 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,143 lbs., at $3. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 10,000 head, against 16,800 head for the same time last week. The market was active at last week's closing prices for Canada stock. Western Sheep ½c. off. Sales of 2,200 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 68 lbs. to 96 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 892 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 63 lbs. to 79 lbs., at $4@$4 25; 1,000 head Indiana Sheep, ranging from 59 lbs. to 62 lbs., at $480; 2,000 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 70 lbs. to 94 lbs., at $6 25@$6 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,500 head, against 1,300 head for the same time last week. The market was slow and dragging at $5@$5 10 for desirable corn-fed Hogs; $4 50@$4 80 for grassers, but with little inquiry. Sales of 300 head Michigan and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 147 lbs. to 247 lbs., at $4 70@$5 05.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Breeze, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Wetherill and daughter, Robt. R. Yates, Forbes Campbell, Mrs. C. Ingram, Ferdinand Halpin, N. H. Bradford, Miss Ingram, Mr. and Miss F. B. Revere, Miss Linda Pancost, Miss B. Talcott, Mrs. E. Spencer, G. Turchich, A. Thompson, Louis Conlencin, Mr. Ferrigin, Herbert Taylor, Mr. McNeil, E. Holliday, James Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Meddill and three daughters, John R. Lyman, F. Garity, Rev. H. Cumings, Miss Ellen Whitcomb, Miss Miles, Rev. J. B. Miles, wife and child, Miss Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rogers and maid, Mrs. Peabody and maid, Mrs. H. C. Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barstow Mr. Ingram's servant, Rev. W. Topp and wife.

In steam-ship Caledonia, for Glasgow.—William Cumming, Christ. Welch, William Cuthbertson, William Oliver, E. W. English, Rev. L. F. Rarpmend, P. C. Congden, John L. Crusoe, J. A. Morgan, Edward Hayes, Miss Alice H. Kelk, Mme. Constance Jervice, Mrs. John Oliver, Rev. E. Wintrop Jauncy and lady, Rev. A. W. Hubbard and lady, Miss Corman Shattuck, Rev. Robert Eardley, Miss H. Robertson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Mrs. C. H. Morton, Mrs. Kayser, Dr. Buckler and wife, H. White, Miss Evans, child, and nurse, Mrs. J. C. Balcom, Mrs. Jno. King, Mr. and Mrs. Fiske, Miss Smith and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Pellew and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Devlin, three children, and two maids, Mr. Warren, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Weinberg, Col. Gonnand, T. Bryce, Mr. Grannis, Mrs. B. B. Wells, Mrs. Munroe, Miss Marples, Mr. Marples, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Scribner, J. S Blair, Mr. Seeligson, J. S. Winship, Judge Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, Mrs. and Miss Dahlman, Mr. Cumings, Mr. Baker, Mr. Talbor, Mr. Kingsley, W. W. Hyde, Mr. Newman, Rev. J. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Ballin, Mr. and Mrs. McCauley, H. C. Kirk, Miss L. Bull, Miss M. Bull, Admiral Rohan, Mr. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Bowers and maid, Miss Megarer, Mr. and Miss Prescott, child, and maid, Mr. Walker and child, Mr. and Mrs. Newcombe, Miss Smith, Mrs. Jewett and child, Mr. Jewett, Jr., R. Lindher, Mrs. Sexton, Mr. Sexton, Jr., F. H. French, Mr. Musgrove, J. T. Sheel, J. G. Bardsley, Mr. Winser, Mr. Crockett, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Schaus, Miss Loring, Mr. Knox, Mr. Menzies, Miss Tellinghast, Miss Hemett, Mrs. Wolff, L. S. Wolff, S. Wolff, F. Karsle, Rev. H. Weller, Gen. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Clapp, Mr. Bottman, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Miner, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. C. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Blight, infant, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. McFadon, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, child, and maid, L. Tellhermee, Col. J. A. Hunter, J. M. Franklin, S. Jacobson, K. Kniffler, C. Cooley, Mr. Bruckner, C. Spielman, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman and four children, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Petters, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, C. Kramer, J. Schauer, C. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Bonynge and child, Miss Leonard, Mr. Stevens, L. C. Austin, G. F. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Miss Baxter, Miss Carr, Signor Muzio, Mr. Strakosch and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, infant and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Heidelbach and two sons, Miss Heidelbach, D. Homer, L. Mass, F. Haviland, A. Lustig, L. Aspinwall, Mr. Mcdonald and son, Mr. and Mrs. Stetson and child, Mrs. and Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, F. Higgins, A. King, J. T. Deackin, Mr. and Miss Kelsey, Miss Hoyt, Miss Merritt, C. A. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Stanly, A. Esselborn, J. Carty, Mr. and Mrs. Hazeltine, two children and two maids, A. Mcdonald, J. A. Wilson, D. Thomson, L. Levy, Mrs. Colin, Mrs. C. Le Blair, M. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Boehin, J. A. Frye, Mrs. Lex and Son, Mr. Douglas, Miss E. and A. Peel, A. J. Field, P. E. Lowe, E. Corcoran, H. A. Siberman, Mr. Fiske's man-servant, Mrs. Hoffman's maid, Miss Macdougall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:23 | Sun sets.....6:39 | Moon sets...9:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:03 | Gov. Island.11:52 | Hell Gate....1:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Hannover, (Ger.,) Himbeck, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Penn., Wm. Kirkpatrick; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, W. P. & Co.

Barks Hidalgo, (Br.,) Roberts, Penarth Roads, for orders, G. F. Bulley; Eldorado, (Norw.,) Thanesen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Adelheim, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Costante, (Aus.,) Kreglich, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Laura, (Ger.,) Wilimsen, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Brigs Henry and Louisa, Wicks, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Eastern Star, Foster, Georgetown, (Dem.,) H. Trowbridge's Sons; Tendenz, (Ger.,) Rusen, Rio Grande do Sul, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tubal Cain, Stone, Marseilles, J. Henry; Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., Simpson & Spicer; Nellie Gay, Noyes, Rio Grande do Sul, C. H. Trumbull.

Schrs. Eastern Queen, (Br.,) Wark, Kingston, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; Isaac Oliver, Parsell, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Edina, Williams, Basso, W. C. A., Yates & Porterfield; Wigwam, Fuller, St. Augustine, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Altavela, Maddox, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren, Ray & Co.; A. J. Bentley, Williams, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Aug. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 226 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Aug. 22, lat. 46 52, lon. 45 44, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.; 23d, lat. 42 20, lon. 47 42, exchanged signals with a German steam-ship bound E.; 25th, passed a German ship showing letters Q. B. N. S.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Kathleen Mary, (Br.,) Holman, Demerara, 10 ds., in ballast to G. F. Bulley.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Batman, London July 11, Isle of Wight 15th, with mdse. and 23 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. No date, lat. 37 50, lon. 60 30, spoke bark T. J. Armstrong, from Matanzas, for Quebec.

Bark Enterprise II., (Dutch,) Mulder, Rotterdam 70 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Amalia, (Aust.,) Scialetovich, London 54 ds., with mdse. to Josiah Macy's Sons.

Bark Rosina, (of Boston,) Hanson, Alexandria, (Egypt,) 75 ds., with old iron and rags to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Bark Madura, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Schmidt & Co.

Bark Ymer, (Ger.,) Henricksen, St. Nasarie 50 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Goethe, (Ger.,) Steenken, Bremen July 14, with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Guiseppe D'Abundo, (Ital.,) Cammarota, Leghorn 65 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Aukathor, (Norw.,) Henriksen, Cardiff, 56 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Scirius, (Ger.,) Reihcke, Malaga, 47 ds., with mdse. to Holten, Watson & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark St. Agnello, (Ital.,) Garginlo, Licata 52 ds., with sulphur to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Regulus, (Norw.,) Holte, Cardiff 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Marianna III., (Portu.,) Santos, Lisbon 27 ds., with salt and cork to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig L. Amico, (Ital.,) Esposito, Cardiff 39 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to master. Took the south passage and had fine weather.

Bark Mindet, (Norw.,) Ingebretsen, Bordeaux 39 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Candidol, (Ital.,) Trapani, Scala Novo via Smyrna 90 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresta. Aug. 21, lat. 36 36, lon. 72 30, spoke bark M. E. Anderson, hence, bound S.

Brig Campidoglio, (Ital.,) Fevola, Antwerp 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig H. Inginac, Austin, Trinidad 21 ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to R. Murray, Jr. Aug. 16, lat. 27 15, lon. 78 40, spoke ship Emma, (Fr.,) from New-Orleans, for Havre; same time, &c., exchanged signals with bark Velida, (Br.,) steering N.; 52d, lat. 38 63, lon. 74 20, passed steam-ship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall.

Brig Tassa, (Ital.,) Trapani, Licata 55 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Stetson, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Aug. 21, Peter S. Anderson, seaman, a native of New-York, aged twenty-six years, died, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Excel, Sudlan, Virginia.
Schr. Teniver, Douglas, Virginia.
Schr. S. A. Burr, Arnold, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Baltimore.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, Providence.
Schr. C. P. Schultes, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. Liberty, Ball, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Uncle Joe, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jennie, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to George Moon.
Schr. Bipple, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to George Moon.
Schr. J. S. Clark, Norton, Norwich.
Schr. A. J. Bently, Robinson, New-Haven, for Bath.
Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. Eleanor, Larden, New-Haven.
Schr. L. A. Tallos, McCullen, New-Haven.
Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Robbins, New-Bedford.
Schr. Maria Heart, Merrill, Stamford.
Schr. H. A. Denning, Billard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. American Chief, Snow, with lumber to Candee & Pressey.
Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.
Schr. Emma Rodgers, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. S. M. Strout, Haskell, Providence.
Schr. Chas. Freeman, Blakey, Rockport, Me.
Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Providence.
Schr. Marion, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Wickford.
Schr. Wm. Powers, Crosby, New-Haven.
Schr. Horizon, Chapman, New-London.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, Mystic, for Rondout.
Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport.
Schr. Curtis, Goodwin, Selsey, Hartford.
Schr. Patron, Hubbard, Brookhaven.
Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Stonington.
Schr. M. L. Ward, Ward, Bridgeport.
Sloop Sydney Dorlon, Strong, Virginia.

SAILED.

Steamers Minnesota and Algeria for Liverpool, Arragon for Bristol, Caledonia for Glasgow, Hanover for Bremen, City of Galveston for New-Orleans.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Arr. steamers Atlas, from Liverpool; Achilles, from Philadelphia; barks Archer, from Rosario; Scotland, from Baltimore; brigs Marshall Dutch, from Bonaire; Ambrose, Light, and B. Young, from Weehawken.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 27.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; schr. Mary Mankin, for do.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 27.—Arr. schr. Susan P. Thurlow, from Rio, for orders; brig Annie Grant, from Rio, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 27.—Arr. steam-ship San Jacinto, from New-York; ship Marlborough, from Bah'a.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 27.—Cld. schrs. S. B. Franklin, for Jacksonville, and Lizzie Bachelder, for do.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 26—A. M.—Arr. brig Hampden, Sanford, Del., 20 ds., for Portsmouth; encountered three north-east gales during the passage; schrs. Copia, Weehawken, for Boston; Abby Morton, New-York, for do.; Galatea, Albany, for do.; Lucy Wright, Wilmington, N. C., for Newburyport; J. D. Ingraham, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Thomas Ellis, New-York, for Dennis; D. B. Doane and Charles Heath, Bangor, for New-Haven; Vandalia, do., for Providence—lost jib; Victory, do., for Bridgeport; Anurald and Neptune's Bride, Calais, for New-York; Samuel Nash, Clark's Island, for do.; Sisk, Machias, for Newport; E. H. Nash, Calais; Pierce, Biddeford, for Providence—lost part of deck load of bricks; E. J. Heraty, Lanesville, for Philadelphia; Connecticut, Weehawken, to discharge there.

Sld. schr. Martha Innis, in tow of steam-tug City of Lynn, for Lynn.

Wind north-easterly, light.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, Aug. 27.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Europa, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Aug. 13, for Glasgow, touched here to-day, and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 27.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of London, Capt. Eynon, from New-York Aug. 16 for Liverpool, called here at 5:30 this morning, and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 27.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Weser, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York Aug. 16, arr. here to-day, and sailed for Bremen.

The Royal mail steam-ship Tagus, from Aspinwall for Southampton, arr. to-day.

BRISTOL, Aug. 27.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Lady Lycett, Capt. Pratt, from New-York Aug. 9, arr. here to-day.

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